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HULL-HOUSE YEAR BOOK

40th EDITION

(Including the Hull-House Bulletin)

This Year Book presents not so much the current activities of Hull-House as a slight historical sketch of the foundation and development of each department.

In response to many inquiries, something concerning the theories underlying these activities has been added.



ENTRANCE TO HULL-HOUSE

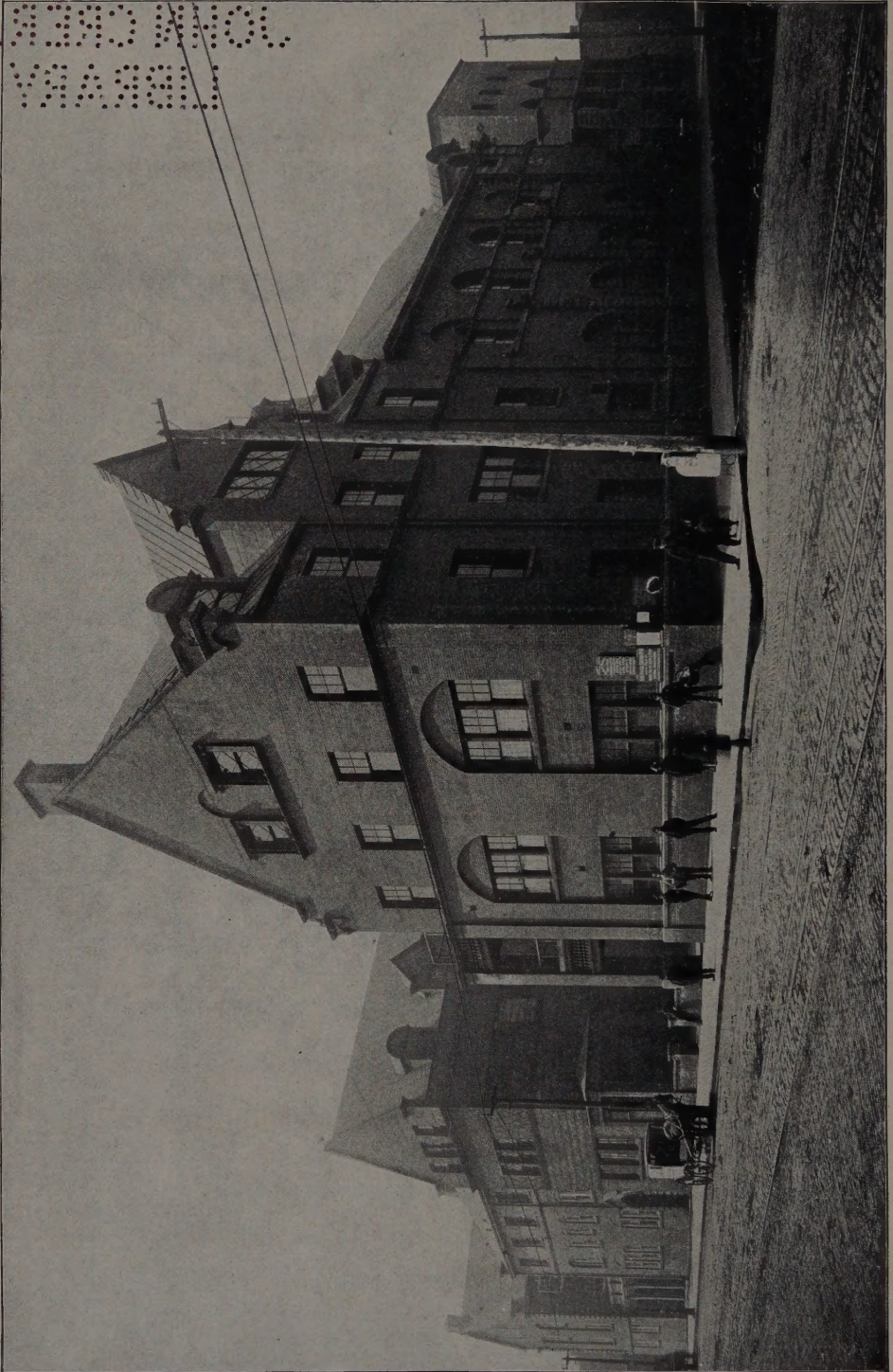
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Smith Hall in the Foreground, Lecture Hall, Juvenile Protective Association and Hull-House Apartment Buildings

Hull-House Year Book

Purpose of Hull-House Hull-House, one of the first American settlements, was established in September 1889. The original two residents, as they then stated, believed that the mere foothold of a house easily accessible, ample in space, hospitable and tolerant in spirit, situated in the midst of the large foreign colonies which so easily isolate themselves in American cities, would be in itself a serviceable thing for Chicago.

There was no legal organization for the first five years, but at the end of that time Hull-House was incorporated with a board of seven trustees. The object of Hull-House, as stated in its charter, is as follows:

To provide a center for a higher civic and social life, to institute and maintain educational and philanthropic enterprises, and to investigate and improve the conditions in the industrial districts of Chicago.

Hull-House Trustees The trustees are a self-perpetuating body of seven members, each of whom is elected for a period of seven years. Quarterly meetings are held at Hull-House at which the monthly accounts are presented and interests of the House discussed. The following are the trustees: Miss Mary Rozet Smith, Mr. Julius Rosenwald, Mr. Sewell L. Avery, Mr. Charles Hull Ewing, Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Treasurer; Mr. Allen B. Pond, Secretary; Miss Jane Addams, President.

An executive committee passes upon the Hull-House bills each month and prepares a budget. Public accountants, Arthur Young & Company, certify the annual accounts, a quarterly report is made to the trustees, and an annual report to the Subscriptions Investigating Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Hull-House Residents and Others Living on the Hull-House Block No university qualification has ever been made with regard to residents, although the majority have always been college people. The expenses of the residents are defrayed by themselves under the direction of a house committee on the plan of a club. The women occupy quarters in the original Hull-House building, the men are housed in the Butler Building while families in residence occupy space in the Hull-House Apartments, in the Boys' Club Building and in the Mary Crane Building.

The following is a list of people living upon the Hull-House block during the current year. Fifty-one of these have been formally elected as residents, twelve of whom have been in residence for twenty years or more:

Women's Quarters

Jane Addams
Julia C. Lathrop
Alice Hamilton
Norah Hamilton

Florence Jennison
Mary Gleason
Beatrice Levy
Ann Eastment
Ruth McKinney

Eleanor Bogart
Anita E. Jones
Margaret Yates
Mary A. Young

Apartments

Ellen Gates Starr
Rose M. Gyles
Edith de Nancrede
Gertrude Smith

Ethel Dewey
Jesse Binford
Sara Southall
Alma Birmingham

Agnes Pillsbury
Esther L. Kohn
Clara Paul Paige
Florence Sytz

Dr. and Mrs. James A. Britton
Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Rich
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Keyser
Mr. and Mrs. Hector Toniatti
Mrs. and Misses McManus

Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Serviss
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Carter
Mr. and Mrs. David Burgoon
Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lovett
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Byron

Butler Building

Thomas Allinson
Charles Byron
George Hooker
Andrew Kovach

James P. Mitchell
David Swope
Duane Swift
Lajos Steiner

Lloyd Lehman
Carroll Mastin
Witmer Vollentine
Greene Underwood

Boys' Club Building

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Kirkland
Dr. Douglas Campbell
G. Wells Ritchie
Patrick Enright

Morris Topschevsky
A. W. Fairbanks
William Ortiz

Studios on Boys' Club Roof

Mr. and Mrs. Beals French
Mr. and Mrs. Leon Garland

Enella Benedict
William Savin

Mary Crane Building

Mrs. Helen Arpin
Anne Frost
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hicks
Marion M. Lang

Nina M. Kenegy
Thora Lund
Frances Molinari

Mary Virginia Raffety
Jane Taylor
Evangeline Wallace

Jane Club

Julia Moore
Laura Brady
Katherine Lavine
Marian Ryckman
Frances Potter
Katherine Hilpert
Ann Schmilch

Etta Miller
Frances Clarke
Margaret Malarky
Mary White
Adelaide Tieken
Mary McGuire
Ethel Coniff

Kate O'Grady
Emma Heiden
Mary Sullivan
Julia McCann
Margaret Bryson
Hannah McCarthy
Mary Massoth

Elizabeth Keogh
Alma Schwartz
Netta Weidman
Leda Speiser
Laura Evett
Rose Chapin

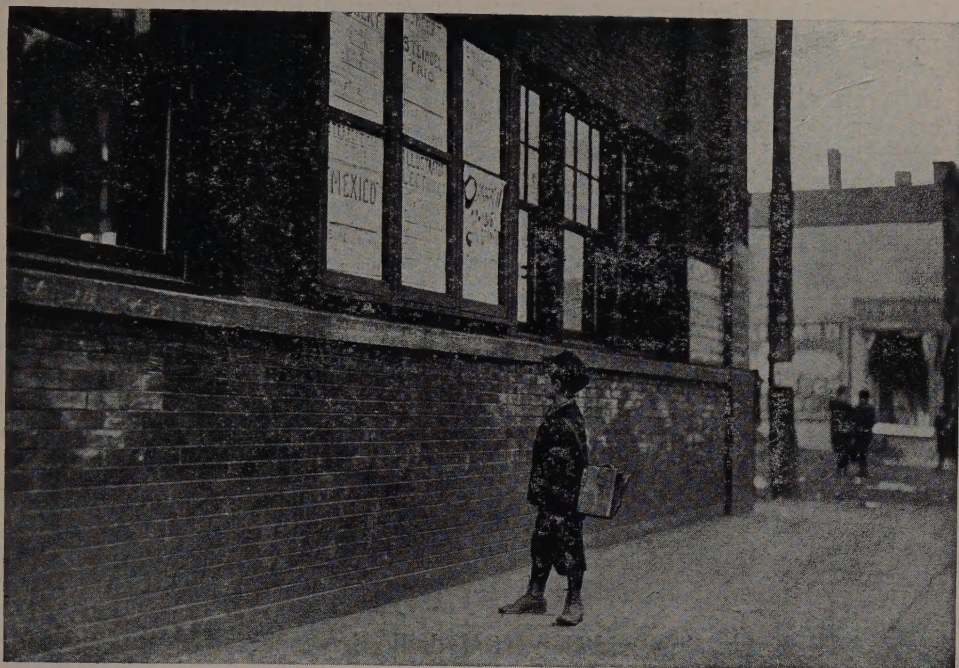
When vacancies occur applicants for residence who promise to be of value in the settlement are received for six months, and at the end of that time are voted upon in residents' meeting. Residents defray their own expenses of lodging and board and are expected to remain for at least two years.

The force of residents, both men and women are engaged in self-sustaining occupations and give their leisure time to the House. Very few salaries are paid and those only for technical services.

Residents Committees The residential force is divided into twenty committees with an advisory board and a finance committee. These committees are expected to meet at least once a quarter and to report at residents' meetings. At the latter meetings the general activities and policies of the House are discussed and proposed changes are voted upon and also additions to the residential force.

One hundred and fifty persons come each week to Hull-House, either as teachers, visitors, or directors of clubs. Many of these non-residents give much time and valuable service.

Total Attendance Six thousand people come to Hull-House each week during the winter months, either as members of organizations or as parts of an audience. This attendance varies from year to year only as it is limited by available space. The group of buildings on the block bounded by Halsted Street on the east, Gilpin Place on the south and Polk Street on the north are all used to their utmost capacity. The old homestead of Mr. Charles J. Hull was the first home of the undertaking, the Butler Building was erected in the second year, the Gymnasium, Bowen Hall, and other buildings have been gradually added. In each case the new building housed activities which had been organized and tested in smaller quarters for months or years. The residents, however, are convinced that growth, either in buildings or numbers, counts for little unless the Settlement is



Consulting the Hull-House Bulletin Board

able to evoke and to attract to the House valuable resources of moral energy and social ability from the neighborhood itself, and that the success of the undertaking is largely in proportion as this is accomplished.

Adult Classes

Classes for adults coming together first upon a social basis and then finally organized for the acquisition of some special knowledge have met at Hull-House for three terms a year during the thirty-nine years of its history. A lesser number of classes are also continued for a fourth term every summer. The most popular and continuous courses have been in literature, languages, history, mathematics, drawing and painting. A helpful supplement of the college extension courses was the Summer School, which was held for ten years in the buildings of Rockford College, at Rockford, Ill.

Class in Advanced Literature

This organization, meeting once a week under the direction of Mr. W. L. Richardson, has had an uninterrupted history for a number of years. The present program is concerned almost wholly with current literature, the discussion of which is often led by a class member.

Public Lectures

The college extension courses were established at Hull-House before the university movement began in Chicago and are not connected with it, although university extension courses are constantly given at Hull-House, and for ten years the Extension Department of the University of Chicago furnished a number of the lectures for the Sunday evening stereopticon talks. They were attended by large audiences, chiefly of men. The lectures at present are more popular in character, those on scientific subjects drawing the largest audiences, especially when illustrated by laboratory experiments.

Occasional lectures are given in Bowen Hall on educational topics arranged for by various organizations connected with Hull-House. Both adults and children are urged to attend the lectures given at the Field Museum, the Art Institute, and other such institutions, and groups are constantly organized for attendance. Hull-House is within walking distance of the Loop and the Settlement has always made an effort to connect its neighbors with the general cultural and civic activities of the city.

Public Discussions From the earliest years of Hull-House, various organizations have arranged for public lectures and discussions. The first of these, the Working People's Social Science Club, was organized at Hull-House in 1890. Its discussion of social problems was always animated and good natured, although every conceivable shade of social and economic opinion was represented. From those early conferences the residents of Hull-House were convinced that so long as social growth proceeds by successive changes and adaptations, such free discussion is most valuable.

Classes in English For many years there have been classes designed especially for teaching English to foreigners. Applicants are graded in groups:—English I., II., III., IV. The more advanced of these classes include instruction in grammar and composition and discussion of current events, in addition to drill in spelling, reading, and dictation.

Since 1920 the majority of the classes have been of a somewhat elementary character,—a distinct contrast to those of the earlier days of the settlement, when advanced classes in poetry, history and composition were eagerly sought. This change is explained by conditions in the neighborhood, to which large numbers of new immigrants are constantly arriving.

Among the members of evening classes the following nationalities are now represented: Greek, Italian, Mexican, Spanish, German, French, Macedonian, Armenian, Bulgarian and Scandinavian. The eagerness, appreciation and good manners of these groups have strongly impressed those who act as their instructors. All classes meet twice a week, the number in each group varies from six to twenty five. In groups of this size, sociability can be encouraged; the Mexicans enjoy ending the evening with songs, some of them bringing guitars and banjos.

At intervals of two or three months the members of all the English Classes are invited to a party. On these occasions an entertainment of music or dramatics occupies the first hour, and is followed by dancing.

Four afternoon classes for women of the neighborhood are held each week. Sixty women have registered in these groups, for which the Board of Education of Chicago provides a teacher. The Board also pays for the services of a woman who cares for the little children while their mothers attend the afternoon classes.

Teaching Staff Ethel Dewey, Lajos Steiner, Rose Gyles, Mary Gleason, A. E. Jones, Mary A. Young, Ruth McKinney, Florence Jennison, Lloyd Lehmann, Trevor Serviss, May Schwartzlow, Dorothy St. John, the Misses Johanson, Wilson, Cohn and Lucille Smith.



Children's Reading Room

Public Reading Room

The Chicago Public Library Board maintains a Library Station and Reading Room open daily except Sunday from 1 P. M. to 9 P. M. The reading-room is filled every day and evening, largely by foreign-speaking men, who have the use of periodicals in German, Russian, Yiddish, Italian, Polish and Greek. These are published both in Europe and America, and the room is also supplied by the standard English and American magazines. One ell in the room somewhat separated from the main reading room is fitted up for a children's library and reading room and is used constantly out of school hours. It contains a small museum of toys made in various parts of the world which excite much interest and induce a wider range of reading. The city librarian is an exceptionally fine story teller and the story hour is eagerly anticipated.

School of Citizenship

From the beginning of Hull-House a certain number of immigrants have been aided in securing their naturalization papers, although in the earlier years most of the aliens in the vicinity secured their papers through the efforts of local politicians, who had marched them to courts in groups of fifty or one hundred. The naturalization law of 1906, however, practically eliminated the interest of the politician in his alien constituency. Under this law the applicant must have had real preparation, and his knowledge is carefully tested before the papers are issued. This condition led to the establishment at Hull-House of free classes in naturalization and citizenship conducted on a careful plan.

The form of instruction given in the Hull-House classes has been embodied in a pamphlet, which is being used in many of the public schools. It is characterized by directness of statement and extreme simplicity of phraseology and was the outgrowth of the experience of the early teachers of the Hull-House classes.

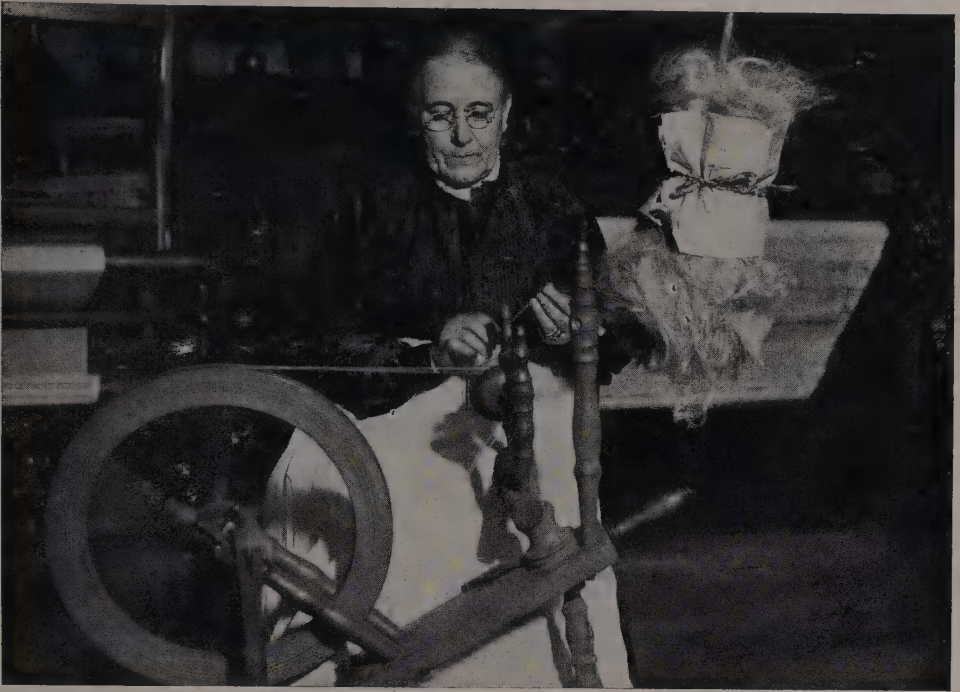


In the Hull-House Labor Museum—Italian Spinning

The committee in charge of these classes is now instructing groups of the older members of the Boys' Club, preparing them to cast intelligently their first votes, although they will not be subjected to the same test as the adult alien.

Two classes are held continuously, one for those preparing for "first papers" and one for "second papers." There is a small class of women who wish to qualify for pensions under the "Aid to Mothers Law," and there is usually a third type of class composed of men and women who are already citizens but who wish to prepare themselves for more intelligent voting. In addition to the classes, on regular evenings two of the residents are ready to help individual declarants. An attorney of the Legal Aid Department of the United Charities is to be found one evening a week in the rooms of the Immigrant's Protective League situated in one of the Hull-House buildings to whom the more difficult questions are referred.

Owing largely to their experiences with those declarants the residents of Hull-House joined with the officials of the Immigrants' Protective League and others to secure the passage of the Adult Education Law for Illinois which successfully passed the legislature in the winter of 1926-27. They have also been identified with a wide-spread effort to induce Congress to provide legislation which should admit on a non-quota basis the "fire-side relatives" of Immigrants who were legally admitted prior to the operations of the selective Immigration Acts.



In the Hull-House Labor Museum—Irish Spinning

Labor
Museum

Several of the Hull-House educational enterprises have developed through the efforts made to bridge the past life in Europe with American experience in such wise as to give to them both some meaning and sense of relation. The Hull-House Labor Museum was in the first instance suggested by many people in the neighborhood who had come directly from country places in southeastern Europe in which industrial processes are still carried on by the most primitive methods.

In the immediate neighborhood are found at least four varieties of these most primitive methods of spinning and at least three distinct variations of the same spindle put in connection with wheels. It was possible to arrange these seven methods into historic sequence and order, and to connect the whole with the present method of factory spinning. The same thing was done for weaving, and on every Saturday evening a little exhibit is made of these "various forms of labor" in the textile industry. Within one room the Syrian, the Greek, the Italian, the Slav, the German, and the Celt enable even the most casual observer to see that there is no break in orderly evolution if he looks at history from the industrial standpoint.

The museum contains carefully arranged exhibits of flax, cotton, wool and silk, and, in addition to the textile implements, it exhibits the earlier products in various countries. Much valuable material was presented by the Field Columbian Museum. The interest in this historic background has been most gratifying and certainly the best education cannot do more than constantly to reconstruct daily experience and give it a relation to the past.

Arts and Crafts

Closely identified with the Labor Museum are the classes in pottery, metal work, batik and wood-carving, inaugurated by the Chicago Arts and Crafts Society, which was organized at Hull-House. Several members of this society are living in the building on the Hull-House Quadrangle. These artists find something of the same spirit in the contiguous Italian and Greek colony that the French artist is traditionally supposed to discover in his beloved Latin Quarter.

The textile shop includes spinning and weaving, both in flax and wool, the products including blankets, drapery, towels, rugs and scarfs, the sale of which supports the museum.

Spinning and Weaving

Classes in spinning and weaving are taught by Miss Susanne Sorenson, of Askov, Denmark, every Friday and Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. The fee for a course of ten three-hour lessons is \$10. Special courses for the blind have also been established.

Miss Starr's Bindery

The bindery is occupied by Miss Starr for her personal work and for her private pupils. The time necessary for acquiring proficiency and the expense of the equipment and material make it impracticable to teach handicraft bookbinding in classes on the basis of shop instruction.

Hull-House Kilns

Hull-House Kilns is a small factory started in January 1927 as a direct outgrowth of the art school. It was first located in three rooms back of the Labor Museum with equipment consisting of two kilns, a slip mixer and ball mills. During the first year it outgrew its quarters and at the beginning of the second year was moved to the basement of the Boys' Club, with additional equipment.

Hull-House Kilns was established for several reasons: first to utilize the talent of the school by finding a meeting point between the creative workers, the producer and consumer, which would result in mutual benefit, second to give a greater outlet for the best of the school pottery, third to make the students feel a tangible value in the training of the art school through the possibility of earning a living by doing a creative thing which they like, fourth to give the best students experience in duplicate produc-



In the Pottery Class

tion of things which will meet the need of the public, fifth to supply the demand for the bolder type of pottery suitable for summer homes and gardens.

The factory is operated by a company of residents interested in all aspects of the work—that is the point of view of artists, consumer, and producer. The ware is distributed through a wholesale dealer who has salesrooms in New York and Chicago.

Hull-House Kilns aims to inspire the pottery students to increased efforts, with the assurance that their things will be used in the factory wherever it is possible and that they will receive fair remuneration for them. The Kilns also regularly employ the best talent as far as possible.

One man greatly in need of employment, who had made pottery in Mexico, has proved a valuable addition. Young people have gained

self respect through the discovery of a talent which could create things appreciated enough by the public to make them saleable. Boys interested in mechanics eagerly watch the process of mold making and casting and they apply themselves in that direction. As the work progresses, new opportunities continually present themselves and suggest future developments. The success of the factory is due to the time and devotion of Mr. and Mrs. Beals French who are interested both in the education and technical aspects of its development.



Foreman in the Hull-House Kilns

HULL-HOUSE MEN'S CLUBS

A men's club was organized in 1893 and was incorporated under the state law. The aims of the club were both recreative and educational, but, as a large majority of the members were of voting age, from the time of the club's organization it took an interest in politics.

West Side Sportsman's Athletic Association

This is a self supporting club of men, which rents quarters in the Boys' Club building, containing a large social room, a reading room, and a hand ball court. It is also equipped with showers.

They were organized in 1920 and have been active since that time. They have a membership of one hundred and fifty, and are looked upon as a graduate club into which the older boys from the Boys'

Club take up membership when they reach the age of eighteen. In the Fall of 1927, sixty of these older boys became members of the Sportsmen.

The activities of this club are social, athletic, and educational. Their baseball team in 1927 won the city championship, conducted by the Boys' Club Federation, among the Boys' Clubs of Chicago. Two of their basketball teams are in the Fellowship and Settlement league. They have an outside speaker in at one of their regular business meetings each month to address them on some subject of current interest. They sponsor two regular dances each year in Bowen Hall, besides a number of informal parties and socials. Their seven piece dance orchestra plays for the regular Friday night neighborhood dance, and at many of the dances of the other House clubs. Two of their members are professional base ball players on teams of the minor leagues, one of these players is leader of a group of boys in the Boys' Club.

**Greek
Olympic
Athletic Club**

is an athletic club of Greek young men. The club was organized in November, 1914, uniting two Greek clubs, the Hercules and the Greek-American. They are proud of the record they have made in wrestling and track. Spiros Vorres, wrestler, won the national welterweight championship in 1917. George Nikas won the light-weight boxing championship of his division (the Thirty-Third) in France. George Barbos, wrestler in the 145-pound class, won the championship for Chicago in 1917. Andrew Kallis, wrestler, won the national championship in 1919, and 1920 in the 125-pound class John Vorres was the champion;



Greeks in the Hull-House Court

Petros won the national championship in the 108-pound class in 1918 and John Costopoulos has records as a Marathon runner. All of these championships are amateur ones.

The club rents a large portion of the fourth floor in the Boys' Club Building, in addition to a room fitted up for athletics is a smaller one with Greek books and papers used as an office and lounge. They have maintained a fine standard in athletics. One of the members who has been most active in this club, is now an instructor in wrestling and boxing at the University of Chicago.

Cuahtemoc Club

A group of Mexican men, who were organized in 1927. They rent club quarters in the Boys' Club building and are self supporting. Their activities are athletic and social. Their club rooms are equipped for boxing and wrestling and they sponsor a number of public dances in Bowen Hall during the year.



A Mexican Club Spills into the Kitchen

Mexican Fiesta

Every Thursday evening a number of Mexicans who live in the neighborhood and also in other parts of Chicago, meet in the dining room where Mrs. Britton of Hull-House, the Mexican Consul, and others receive them. After a short program which always includes music, there is dancing. The number of Mexicans arriving in the neighborhood are much interested in the organization. Within the club there has developed an orchestra of eleven stringed instruments devoted to Mexican music.

AS A SOCIAL CENTER

The social center function of the settlement is typically shown by the neighborhood groups which use it as a meeting place. During one year seventy-five different clubs and societies met regularly at the House. Of these twenty-two were Greek and thirty-one Italian. Besides these Albanian, Armenian, Jewish, Lettish, Lithuanian, Mexican, Russian and Spanish organizations have met here,—in all, representatives of eleven different nationalities. This does not include a number of groups not definitely identified with any one nationality, nor those that might be called American. In character they are social, dramatic, musical, ath-



A Hull-House Interior

letic, fraternal, charitable, religious, political, or educational groups. For the use of the rooms, which include the theatre and Bowen Hall, as well as the club and class rooms, a rental is paid. Usually because of its own press of activities, the settlement is available to such outside groups on Saturdays and Sundays only.

An interesting recent development is the use of Hull-House by Mexican groups and organizations. The Benito Juarez, a Mexican fraternal society, has been meeting here for several years but later new groups have come. Among them are the Spanish American Society, the Mexican Athletic Club and the Mexican Art Theatre the Azteca and Cuahtemoc Societies. They have used Bowen Hall and the theatre to celebrate certain holidays, to hold meetings and dances. Dramatic and musical groups of Mexicans also come.

As a nationality group they are comparatively new in Chicago and on that account especially in need of a place where they may gather quietly and comfortably for recreation and study.

Hull-House does not assume responsibility for propaganda, programs or beliefs which may be put forth in the meetings of its so-called "outside" organizations. It does maintain a general supervision and a friendly interest in the gatherings under its roof, believing that it thus serves an important function for its varied neighbors.

Religious Organizations On Sundays, the rooms are used by such religious groups as the Greek, Italian and Russian branches of the International Bible Students' Associations, the Lettish Sunday School, the Russian Religious Society, and the Greek Community of Chicago, a directorate body in which the boards of one of the Greek orthodox churches and a Greek school are the moving factors. The Society of Friends meets every Sunday morning at Hull-House. Single meetings of a religious nature, as for instance, a gathering of Lithuanians to welcome back a returned Lithuanian missionary, are occasionally held.

Political Groups The settlement affords a community place of meeting for the discussion of political beliefs. During the last year, representatives of all the leading political parties have held meetings in the interests of candidates, their platforms, and general party programs. Just before election times, Bowen Hall is in great demand for the campaign meetings of local election districts. It is likewise utilized by foreign groups, such as the Hellenic Liberal Democratic Legal Association, the Fiume National League, or the Greater Italy Dollar Loan Committee, interested in the political boundaries and fortunes of mother countries.

Social Events There is a wide use of Bowen Hall and of smaller rooms by outside organizations for dances, parties of all kinds and receptions. During the year many Italian wedding receptions are held at Hull-House as well as an occasional Greek or Mexican one.

Dramatic Groups As the Hull-House theatre offers an attractive and well equipped hall for dramatic performances there is considerable demand for the use of it. Among the groups which have rented it during the past year are the Spanish Opera Company, The Novella Dramatic Club (Italian), The Jewish Art Home, The Lithuanian Dramatiska Ralelis, the Keistutis Dramatic Club and the Mexican Art Theatre.



Hull-House Reading Room

**Labor and
Educational
Organizations**

Labor groups in the neighborhood for the most part, now have their own headquarters. There are, however, occasional meetings at Hull-House of Woman's Locals. Interesting lectures and educational programs are arranged such as: illustrated lectures on Italy, under the auspices of an Italian local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; an orchestra concert, auspices of the Bulgarian Branch of the Industrial Workers of the World; a program of sketches of the foremost Russian authors, auspices of the International Co-operative House. Other gatherings chiefly of educational nature are held at the settlement by the Chicago Lettish Workers Educational Society, Co-operative Society of America, Economic Success Club, Jewish Educational Club, Italian Physicians' Club, Plato Society of Greek Students, and many others.

**Fraternal
and Benefit
Societies**

Many small fraternal and benefit societies come to Hull-House; those of Greek nationality are the Brotherhood Aphkawpipon, Dimitsanitian Society of America, Eptanisiakos Syllogos, Greek Fraternity, Patris, St. George Alwpohore Manthereas Society, St. George Association, Tannias St. George Society, Tannias Society, and Vervrenon Brotherhood. Six chapters of the Woman's Catholic Order of Foresters, most of them with Italian membership, meet regularly or occasionally at Hull-House. Among the other Italian fraternal organizations are the Allienza Reciglianese, Agricola di Recigliano, American Insurance Union Chapter 1452, Italian Odd Fellows Chapter 948, San Conone, Society Venefro. Among the new political organizations are the Italian Fascisti and Italian Anti-Fascisti sometimes meeting in nearby rooms. Other scattering groups are represented in the Lettish Alliance, Albanian Society, Bootblacks Protective Union, Imera Society, San Vito Societies, Sellasias Society, Tegeatic League, the Russian Medical Relief, the Union Israelita Portuguesa.



In the Studio

HULL-HOUSE ART SCHOOL

Studio
for
Adults

Miss Benedict, one of the earliest Hull-House residents, has been in charge of the studio since 1893. Successful classes in drawing, modeling, and painting, are continued year after year. The studio occupies the entire top floor of the Smith Building and is lighted from above.

Classes are sometimes in charge of teachers who have had their earlier training at Hull-House. The studio is used also by advanced students during the hours when it is free from classes.

On Saturday and Sunday afternoons a group of older students, largely composed of artists, work from still life and occasionally from models, under Miss Benedict's direction, while on Tuesday and Thursday evenings a class from the model has been conducted—open to all adults in the city—the only fee being fifteen cents admission.

A group of young men and women meet each Sunday, working all day from a model or at times going to the country and bringing back fresh sketches to the studio. Four of these artists have become Hull-House residents and are most generous of the time and talent they give to the Settlement. Many of the artists have made successful batiks during the year.



A Neighborhood Sketch by Leon Garland of Hull-House

Etching Class

Friday nights a club of etchers meets in the studio and its members experiment in a variety of etching processes. A number of good artists come and go, glad to have a place when the sketching urge is upon them. Some very good work is done, recently one of the prints was reproduced in a Paris Art Journal. Art Students from other classes are much fascinated by the processes. Numbers of etchings of the neighborhood streets and markets are produced.

Recent Art Exhibits

Each Autumn Miss Enella Benedict opens the studio with a social tea and exhibits her summer work.

Morris Topschevsky, after his return from Mexico, where he had spent two years and worked under the stimulating influence of Diego Rivera, held a two weeks' exhibit in the Hull-House dining room. Mexico and its people were reproduced with great vivacity in a wealth of sun drenched color.

Miss Dorothy Loeb, at one time connected with the Hull-House Art School but now living in Provincetown held a three days exhibit in the Hull-House studio of her painting and monotypes which are representative of the very best in the new art movement.



Decorating His Own Work



A Study of a Mexican Woman in Studio

William Jacobs, who has long worked daily in the Hull-House Studio has recently had two exhibits one under the auspices of the Chicago Woman's Aid in the Kimball Building and the other under the auspices of the Jewish Woman's Art Club at the City Social Center, 3753 W. North Ave., Chicago.

Another exhibit consisting of children's drawings and pottery was sent to Missouri in the spring of 1928 at the request of the State Superintendent of Schools.

For several years an exhibit of the work of the Hull-House children has been held in the children's room at the Art Institute of Chicago.

At the No-Jury Exhibit held at Marshall Fields in 1928 one of the young artists at Hull-House received special mention in the public press.

CHILDREN'S ART CLASSES.

Children's art classes have been held for many years at Hull-House but in the fall of 1921, all of the children's art activities were reorganized and enlarged under the direction of Miss Norah Hamilton into a unit called the Hull-House Art School. At present there are fourteen classes in the different studios and shops. Many different materials are used, clay modeling, work in wood, painting on clay and wood. In all their productions, they are allowed to use their imaginations with as little restriction as possible upon their spontaneity. A real development in the children's powers is seen and very interesting original work is often the result. It has been noticed and often recorded by some new teacher that the pupils who have been coming for years have a far freer use of their powers, greater creative imagination than those who have entered the school later. As the children grow older, they lose their first inspiration and classes of more systematic study are provided such as work from life, the study of design and the further processes of the pottery. The presence of the pottery factory gives a special impetus to the work in clay and the feeling of a definite purpose enters into this work.

Mrs. French, head of the Ceramic department of the Art Institute of Chicago who is in touch with both factory and school, shows the pupils not only the beauty but the commercial value of their art. And the pottery classes, shop and factory have held or brought back many



Gypsy Girls in Art Class



The Ship



The Circus

Children's Drawings in Color

of the older pupils who formerly felt that art work was only child's play, as the economic strain upon their lives increased. But it may be that the art schools chief contribution to better industrial art in America will come from the fact that very young children have been given an opportunity for self-expression and that their talent has been systematically fostered.

Faculty Painting, Drawing, Modeling and Pottery, Enella Benedict,
 Art School Norah Hamilton, Myrtle Merritt French, Beals French, Morris
 Topschevsky, Sadie Ellis Garland, Leon Garland, William Savin, Evange-
 line Wallace, Eleanor Bogart.

Puppet Shows Mid-way between the Art School and Social Clubs are groups
 of children who are very much interested in productions of their
 own, sometimes involving genuine artistic ability.

A group of boys meet once regularly once a week to work on puppets.



Puppet Show

They adore the whole process including making the stage and costumes. So many crafts are involved that the artist, sculptor, actor, designer, carpenter and electrician all have an opportunity to display their wares.

Snow White and the Dwarfs was successfully completed and four audiences were entertained by it.

As a result two groups of girls, one group age 9-12, the other age 15-16, have become interested. The younger girls meet regularly once a week and have just completed a very simple form of puppets, mainly cardboard figures attached to sticks.

The older girls come occasionally to obtain advice in regard to making dolls, stage, etc. They are making them now at home so that they may give plays in the spring on their own premises. Out of this has grown a club entertained by girls in their own homes once a week and encouraging the whole family to join in the fun. This has been very successful and the leader hopes that the experiment will lead to a new opening.

MUSIC SCHOOL

The Hull-House Music School, which was started in the fourth year of Hull-House, is designed to give a thorough musical instruction to a limited number of children. It has an average attendance of eighty to a hundred pupils ranging from very young children to the mothers of families. Instruction is given at nominal rates in Piano, Violin, Organ, Theory and Singing. All instrumental pupils take part in Singing classes. The oldest Settlement Music School in the country, its high standards have been maintained during the thirty-five years of its existence. Some of the earlier pupils in the Music School are now professional musicians,



Advanced Singing Class

and the group as a whole has contributed much to the understanding and appreciation of music in the neighborhood.

The Music School from the beginning has given public recitals and concerts which have always been attended by serious and attentive audiences. It occupies a suite of six rooms, one of them containing a musical library.

Music School Faculty **Singing,** Eleanor Smith, Angelina Tilden; **Piano,** Gertrude Madeira Smith, Alma Birmingham, Charlotte Holenia, Blythe Owen Cramlett; **Violin,** Nesta Smith and Emma Freericks.

Christmas Concert and Tableaux For the last twelve years the Christmas concert given by the Music School on the Sunday before Christmas has been accompanied by a series of tableaux illustrating the Christ Child's story. A small stage is arranged above the



Composer and Critic



Beginning Singing Class

concert platform, and as the Music School sings a Christmas cantata the pictures illustrating each song appear above them. These are five in number—The Choir of Angels, Annunciation to the Virgin, Annunciation to the Shepherds, The Three Kings, Adoration of the Magi, Holy Family and The Madonna Enthroned.

The tableaux which accompany the carols do not absolutely reproduce any picture but follow the lines of the Italian primitives.

The concert always fills Bowen Hall to capacity and affords a reunion between many of the old residents and students. It is followed by a white Christmas tree in the Coffee House with supper for the members of the Music School and their friends. Last Christmas, the School gave its thirty-third Christmas concert.

Cantatas

The Music School has rendered Reinecke's "Snow White," and his "Enchanted Swans," also a masque of the Seasons and three original cantatas for which the music was composed by Miss Eleanor Smith, and the librettos by residents of Hull-House. The first of these was entitled "The Troll's Holiday," the second "A Fable in Flowers." A third, "The Merman" was given numerous performances in which members of the dramatic clubs assisted. The music was sung in the gallery of the theatre, accompanied by pantomime on the stage. All the performances of cantatas including tableaux and dances and setting taxed the entire artistic resources of the settlement.

Public Concerts

For nineteen years public concerts were given every Sunday afternoon in the weeks from November to May. During the last few years the public concerts have largely been given in the shape of recitals by the Music School. A beautiful memorial organ built in the theatre adds greatly to their possibilities. These recitals are held at least twice a month during the winter in the Hull-House dining room; they are attended not only by parents and friends but by musicians interested in the musical progress of this group of gifted children.

Hull-House Trios

Two musical trios have been developed from the talent of the Music School; each consists of piano, violin and cello. The older of the two is ready for professional



At A Hull-House Recital

engagements. Both trios give frequent concerts and are most generous with their music in connection with dramatic entertainments at Hull-House.

Anniversary Songs On its twenty-fifth anniversary, Hull-House published the group of songs composed by Miss Eleanor Smith, for many years the director of its Music School, considering it a legitimate function of the settlement to phrase in music the widespread social compunctions of our day.

HULL-HOUSE WOMAN'S CLUB

The Hull-House Woman's Club holds meetings every Wednesday afternoon from October to May. The club was originally organized as a mother's group and was exclusively a neighborhood affair, but during the thirty-six years of its existence the surroundings of Hull-House have entirely changed, many of the old neighbors have moved away but have retained their interest and still come from various parts of the city where they are now living. Others have been attracted by the opportunities the club offers for genuine helpful work, and so the average membership continues.

At a recent birthday party celebrating the thirty-sixth anniversary of the club three of the founders were present and twenty-two others who had been members for twenty-five years or more.

The Hull-House Woman's Club in its programs "deals with general discussion and investigation of, and action upon, questions pertaining to household science, civics, advancement of women and care of children." It regularly sends delegates to the State Federation of Women's Clubs and to the League of Cook County Clubs. Under the Department of Art and Literature are the following committees: Art Committee, Library Committee, Children's Library, Music Committee, Program Committee; under the Department of Civics and Philanthropy; Visiting Committee, Linen Chest Committee, Entertainment Committee, Civics and Education Committee; and under the Social Department: House Committee, Membership Committee, Reception Committee, Auditing Committee, Publicity Committee, Social Extension Committee, Young People's Parties and Outing Committee.

These committees are responsible for programs on given days; in addition the club is addressed by experts in their different fields on general topics of interest, such as "The Chicago Plan," "Juvenile Protection Work," and "Modern Pictures." Sometimes there are travelogues and musical recitations.

The activities of the club are varied. The "Alzina P. Stevens Linen Chest," founded in memory of Mrs. Stevens, a former president of the club and a valued resident of Hull-House for many years, carries on a useful work by maintaining a clothing chest with supplies for the sick of the neighborhood.

Laura Dainty Pelham Memorial The club through various methods such as bazaars and luncheons gave most generously to the erection of the Pelham Memorial Cottage at Waukegan, and immediately after the completion of the building began to secure money for its endowment. It was

estimated that the interest of \$2000.00 would keep the cottage in thorough repair year after year. Of this sum the club gave \$1000.00 to the endowment of Hull-House in June 1927 and have already secured a goodly amount of the second thousand by sheer devotion to the path they have marked out for themselves.

Old Settlers' Party The Woman's Club, co-operated for many years in arranging for the Old Settlers' Party, which was held at Hull-House every New Year's Day for twenty-five years. At these parties there were addresses by many of the older residents of the neighborhood.

Library Club The circulating library of the club, with its children's department, is well patronized. The library contains about 1,700 volumes.

Philanthropic Committee An active "Philanthropic Department" raises funds each year for regular contributions to the Juvenile Protective Association and other objects in which the club is interested. It also provides opportunities for philanthropic work for many of its members. Last year it enlarged the scope of this committee by contributing \$100 to the Jane Addams Chair of Social Service at Rockford College.

Woman's Club May Party The first Wednesday in May of each year is known as the Children's May Party, and is one of the happiest occasions of the club. Only members and their children are invited. An entertainment of songs and magic or some other diversion is followed by the Maypole Dance, which is the feature of the day.

Graduates' Day For several years at the last meeting in June the club has held a reception to those of its sons and daughters who have been graduated from the grade schools, public or parochial, or from the public or private high schools. First, second, and third prizes are offered to those young people who present the best records for attendance and punctuality throughout the school course.

Hull-House Woman's Club Juniors The daughters of the members of the Hull-House Woman's Club calling themselves the Jane Addams Junior Auxiliary have formed an organization which meets the first Thursday evening of each month in the Hull-House dining room and the third Thursday evening at the home of one of the members. They are engaged in various philanthropies as an integral part of the club program.

Service Star Club During the war many mothers and wives of soldiers came to Hull-House to ask for help and advice. There gradually developed a little club of these women which met every Thursday evening. There was always singing, the reading of letters written either from camps at home or from abroad, and each evening at least one letter was written by the club itself and sent to soldiers, preferably those in hospitals. Instruction was given from time to time as to the method of securing allowances and to other such matters, and at least once a month the club invited a speaker to address them. Many of these women have since joined other Hull-House organizations but still keep officers of their own.



Friendly Club

Neighborhood Parties The Woman's Club has co-operated for many years in arranging a party once a month for grown people who have no other opportunity for social enjoyment. These parties are very gay with refreshments and dancing and are anticipated eagerly by the neighbors who receive the invitations.

The People's Friendly Club This club, once known as The Friendly Gardeners, was organized twenty-seven years ago from the group which first attempted the cultivation of vacant lots in Chicago. It is unique in being a family club. The dues of five cents per month admit father, mother and all the children to the semi-monthly meetings of the club. The attendance is always large and the membership includes twelve nationalities. In this connection it is interesting to note that absolute harmony prevails and that the members live up to their name, the Friendly Club. A flourishing chorus is an attractive feature of every meeting, and games, dancing and refreshments with an occasional program of a more serious nature fill the evenings. For many years on New Year's Eve, the club has enjoyed a turkey dinner in the Coffee-House. Speeches, songs, and the presentation of simple gifts follow the dinner, which for genuine pleasure, stands out conspicuously among the Christmas festivities at Hull-House.

The Italian Woman's Club The Italian Woman's Club meets every Tuesday in the afternoon, it has a membership of forty-five. The first Tuesday is given over to a business meeting. The second is a social meeting where games, folk dancing and refreshments make a festive afternoon. The third is a sewing bee. Swimming trunks for the boys and garments for

small children are made for the Bowen Country Club, Waukegan. The fourth is excursion day or may be varied by lectures. The excursions include a trip to the Art Institute with Miss Starr and a trip through Marshall Fields with guides furnished by the store. This year the tour ended in the Narcissus Tea room where the club had a delightful tea with Italian music furnished to fit the occasion. Every Spring and Fall a day is spent at the Bowen Country Club, the time extending for some of the women into a week-end.

Circolo Italiano The activities of this committee are not very sharply defined including in its membership, the director of the Circolo Italiano (an Italian club for dancing and social enjoyment), the Italians resident in the House, and other residents who speak Italian and have Italian sympathies. Its members are expected to be interested in rendering any reasonable service to Italian neighbors.

Red Cross Chapter During the period of the war a Red Cross Chapter was established at Hull-House, with various groups of Greek women, Italian women, the Young Women's Clubs and others, who made knitted articles and hospital supplies. The members still meet occasionally.

Hull-House Community Club Composed of colored women which has a membership of thirty-five. This club belongs to the Federation of Colored Woman's Clubs and sends representatives to their meetings.

They discuss community problems and arrange health meetings sometimes in Bowen Hall in cooperation with The Chicago Urban League.

Monthly Socials One afternoon a month all of the women who have afternoon classes at the House and in periods of unemployment the men as well, have an afternoon social at which refreshments are served and a special program is carried out. The last celebration of Washington's birthday was especially successful both for its historical presentation and its air of jollity. The group of women represented Mexicans, Italians, Greeks, Bohemians, Germans and Lithuanians.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS

From the classes in domestic arts held at Hull-House a most successful school in sewing and dress-making has been established, averaging more than two hundred pupils each year. The annual exhibitions in the spring show most creditable results in white wear, in summer gowns and suits; occasionally an entire trousseau has been made in the school.

Hull-House Trade School The Hull-House Trade School, which was maintained for five years through the generosity of Mrs. George Isham, was designed to meet the need of the young girls in the neighborhood who constantly came to Hull-House asking for help in finding work, but who were so untrained that it was impossible to place them in any occupations that offered proper conditions of work and remuneration. At the end of five years it was found possible to remove the pupils in the trade school with the senior teacher into one of the public schools on the west side. It became the nucleus for a very successful trade school for children below the high school requirements.

Dress-making For many years evening dressmaking classes have been directed by Miss Weinheimer. Several individuals who have come year after year have attained a trade proficiency.

Needlework Classes in sewing for girls are held every afternoon except Wednesday. The beginning classes make bean bags, ironholders and aprons until they learn to use the needle and know the stitches. The advanced classes make dresses and blouses. Before Christmas every girl is busy planning a gift for her mother.

Embroidery classes are conducted twice a week for the girls who have shown a special aptness for needlework. They do their own designing with interesting and satisfactory results. One group of girls is making costumes for dolls representing the various nationalities in the Hull-House neighborhood.



In the Sewing Class

Embroidery Classes for Adults These classes are very popular. Friday evening finds each girl in her place eager for the next step in the work and glad of the opportunity to sew and embroider with other girls.

Cooking Classes for Adults On various afternoons and evenings are held cooking classes for women. The classes are too large for individual cooking so demonstration has been found more successful.



Girls' Cooking Class



An Entrance to Hull-House

**Cooking
Classes
for Children**

The classes for girls are limited to groups of twelve, which meet every day for instruction by Mrs. Toniotti or by students from Lewis Institute. The classes are always popular and some of the girls who are far enough advanced have a course in hospital cooking.

CHILDREN'S CLUBS

After school hours each day all the available rooms at Hull-House are occupied by children's clubs and classes. The average weekly attendance



Children's Art Class

is about a thousand. Classes in singing, dancing, dramatics, poetry, drawing, and the household arts are held with the purpose of giving the children a balanced idea of arts and crafts.

Hand Work When special abilities or tendencies manifest themselves through natural selection and participation in the various activities which are offered such as, pottery, handcraft, sewing, cooking, folk dancing, dramatics, etc., each child is put with the group where his or her particular talent will receive attention and be given the opportunity for development.

Play Club The Friday Play Club serves two definite purposes. First to ascertain through play activities the natural abilities and endowments of the children who attend them, and second to give through these same activities varied experiences which will later serve as a background for creative expression in the more carefully selected groups.



Doll Club

Doll Club Out of this Friday Play Club grew the need for doll clubs for children who had neither space nor material at home for play. One club is designed to meet the natural tendency of all children to play house. With adequate space, a well equipped doll house, doll furniture, a large cupboard filled with dishes and utensils they create in their imagination a miniature world where home and family life, friendly neighborly calls, dinners, weddings, etc., bring into being drama with its dialogue, songs, handcraft, and perhaps more vital than all the wholesome emotions of the joy of creative play.

An advanced doll club attempts to meet more definitely this tend-

ency by giving to each child a doll and material for the designs of the garments of colorful materials and bits of silk and cloth.

This club delights in baking and cooking, using a miniature electric stove, and attractive parties for festive occasions are continually planned and executed.

Staff for Children's Clubs The children's activities are in charge of Miss Thora Lund with Miss Lang, as Assistant. Among the many volunteers are Mrs. Hurley, Miss Pitzele, Mrs. Serviss, Mrs. Keyser, Mrs. Toniatti, Mrs. Packer, Mrs. Di Aquilla, Audrey Lundmark and others.

Folk Dancing There are three classes in folk-dancing, one for older girls and two for younger girls. One of these classes is taught by a high school girl who began coming to the house in the nursery and has grown up in the dancing classes, thereby being well qualified to direct the class of smaller children. Each class meets once a week and the children are always eager for and interested in the stories and historical background which inheres in all carefully taught folk-dancing.

Street Games Since 1920 the summer residents have directed organized play on several of the neighboring streets. Permits are obtained from the city to close these streets and they are used in the evenings for a playground. The children love this kind of sport and look forward to it from one summer to the next. The fathers and mothers of the children sit on their front steps and on the walks and enjoy the fun almost as much as the children.

Children's Clinic Every Thursday evening a health clinic is held for the children who are members of the Hull-House clubs and classes. The children are weighed and measured and given a thorough examination. When necessary they are recommended to a dispensary, where a resident places them with a doctor. Heart cases, many tonsil cases and other minor troubles have been taken care of in this way.

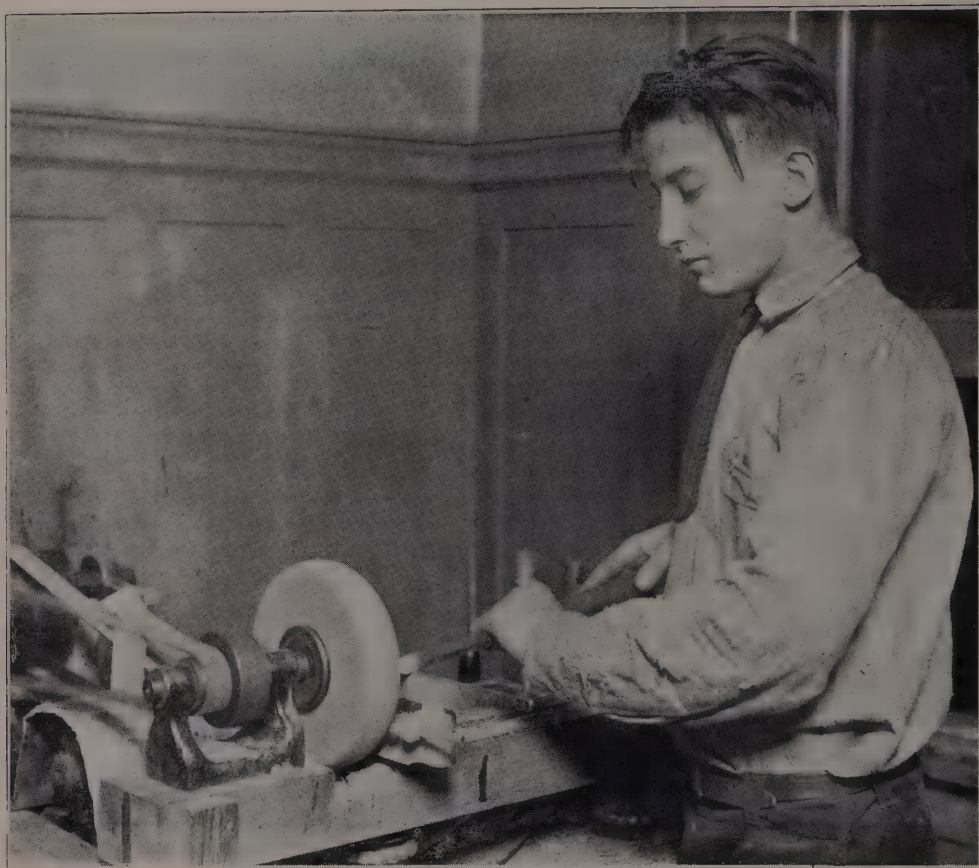
Children are given tooth brushes and paste when they are examined, if patient's teeth show they have not been using these. The children are shown charts listing health requirements, etc. They are quite interested and are co-operating splendidly, as are also many parents.

BOYS' CLUBS

The Hull-House Boys' Club is a five-story building devoted to the work with boys and young men. The activities are many and varied and are planned to meet the needs of the boys.

There are a number of small groups directed by volunteer leaders. These clubs are formed from the streets as gangs. Their gang organization and control, worked out automatically by the boys themselves, are carried over from the street into the clubs. There are regular weekly meetings, special periods in the game room and special gym periods for each of the clubs.

The second floor of the gymnasium building was remodelled in 1927 to accommodate the general mass activities of the Boys' Club. The Boys' Club building proper is now used for self dictated activities. The first floor is occupied by the West Side Sportsman's Club, the second floor has the Indian Room which is used by the small clubs for their meetings and socials; in the rear of this is the band room and printing shop. The third and fourth floors are used as club quarters for the Mexican and Greek Olympic Clubs. These like the Sportsman's club are self supporting.



Wood Turning

With the new arrangement in the gymnasium building, the general lobby activities, records and office details are handled there. From this central point the different groups go to their various activities in the different buildings. The new arrangement has added a four wall hand-ball court, and a very attractive club room and office; it has also made possible a large well lighted room for the activities of the younger boys in a Junior Club.

The Orioles This is at present the oldest club of boys connected with the House. They are eighteen and twenty year old young men, and have been under the leadership of a business man for the past seven years. The majority of them are going to college, and most of the others are in high school, looking forward to college.

Their activities are educational and cultural, and many of the members are very good athletes. One older member of this club is on the salaried staff of the Boys' Club. His abilities, in addition to his intimate knowledge of the neighborhood and the boys, makes him a valuable asset.

The outstanding activity of this club has been its annual auto tour thru Northern Minnesota. For the past three summers, thru the efforts of the members and their leader they have taken a two weeks' auto camping trip thru the states to the north.



A Game of Checkers

Allegros A club organized out of a group of fourteen and fifteen year old Italian boys in 1925 for the purpose of teaching them to dance. They have all become proficient dancers and continue their club activities, which are largely social. Once a month girls are invited in for a party.

Hawkeyes A high school group of boys organized primarily for basket ball. Their members have all been in the Boys' Club since 1922. They have one meeting each week for the discussion of basket ball fundamentals, under the leadership of a member of the West Side Sportsman's club, and on another evening they meet in the Indian room, of the Boys' Club with a group of girls for an informal social. This meeting is chaperoned by a Hull-House resident. There is no formality about the program and the usual plan is to let the group decide how the evening shall be spent. Group games and dancing are the usual activities. This club averages one party each month.

The Rangers A club of Italian boys from eight to fifteen years of age, who live on Taylor Street east of Halsted. It has a membership of twenty-three. Their activities are largely social, and thru these activities an attempt is made to teach them the principles of good sportsmanship, and to increase their respect for the customs and ways of their parents. With this in mind Italian games, stories and songs are used. This club was organized in 1926 under the leadership of one of the employed staff of the Central Y. M. C. A., and is still under the same leader.

The Ravens A club of Italian boys fourteen to seventeen years of age. The members of this club have been associated with various activities of the House for the past six years. This club was organized in 1927. Their interests are athletic and social. They are developing a basket ball team, and every other week meet with a Hull-House club of girls for a social evening.



The Gang Finishes Building a House

Pirates

A club of eighteen older high school boys, meeting under the leadership of a young attorney, who for years was an active member in the Boys' Club. All of the members of this club have been connected with the activities of the Hull-House Boys' club for five or six years, and have been meeting as a group outside of the club informally. Their organization into a definite club was in 1927. Their club has two basket ball teams, and is interested in social and educational activities.

Movies

The movies are constantly used for the entertainment and instruction of the club. At one time a movie show was given every Saturday night at seven o'clock, which was largely attended by the younger boys.

Penny Savings Bank A Penny savings bank is conducted in the office of the Boys' Club. A boy may open an account with one cent or more and may deposit and withdraw at any time. When his account reaches the dollar mark he may deposit it in the Northern Trust Company where it will draw interest. The boys are encouraged to save for specific things, and many of them have thus been enabled to afford skates, gym suits, bicycles, shoes, camping trips and clothing which had seemed to them impossible.

Photography The Boys' Club has a well-equipped dark room and photographic studio on the third floor. By the use of a home-made system of artificial lighting pictures can be taken at any time. They are also equipped to do flash light photography. Many of the pictures illustrating this book were taken by the Boys' Club photography department.

Industrial Arts The Manual Training shop is on the first floor and has besides the regular work benches, two turning lathes, a drill press, band saw, and grindstone, all of which are power driven. Complete radio sets are among the things made by the boys.

The Tatlers The Tatlers are a small club whose chief activity is the publication of a boy's club paper. Besides the paper and some job printing, they devote time to basketball and playground ball.

Gypsy Boys' Clubs Under the leadership of a resident worker a group of gypsy boys were organized with games and gymnastic periods. They are perhaps our most picturesque group.

Boys' Club Clinic One evening a week a clinic is held for members of the Boys' Club by a resident physician, assisted by students from Rush Medical College. When dispensary service is recommended it is carried out under the auspices of a Boys' Club Director. The Department of Public Health has added a dental clinic every Saturday morning to the equipment at the Mary Crane Building, which is available when dental service is required. Classes in correctional work are conducted in the gymnasium.

The Hull-House Boys' Band The Hull-House Boys' Band, one of the foremost general activities of the Boys' Club, has been under the leadership of Mr. Sylvester since its organization in 1907. There is a playing membership of sixty pieces and beginner's class of about thirty. Lessons are given three afternoons a week and full rehearsals are conducted on



Hull-House Boys' Band

Monday and Thursday nights. Some of the former members are now playing with the best known bands and orchestras of the country. Four of them have at various times been members of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

**Wood
Painting
Shop**

A new shop has been opened for the decoration of wood-bowls, trays, boxes, with the possibility of furniture. Some of the boys with an instinctive sense of design and color find a direct and vivid use of their talents here. The group of Sicilian boys lead the classes in work reminiscent of the carts in Sicily itself. While the bowls painted by the Mexican boys suggest designs to be found only in old Mexico. This class has decorated one room of the Boys' Club.



Cobbling Class

**Boys' Club
Staff**

Wallace Kirkland is in general charge of the Boy's and Men's Club activities with Miss Anne Eastment in charge of the younger boys and Chris Stofla in charge of the lobby. The three offices are in the Gym Building.

**Boys' Club
Airplanes**

With the completion of the New York to Paris flight, there was a turning of the interest in handcraft groups from Marconi, and the construction of radio sets, to the inspiration furnished by the feat of Lindbergh and the making of model airplanes. These models range all the way from the simple ones made in the hand work classes of little boys, clumsy, crude affairs, unable to fly but offering the opportunity for creative expression, to the elaborate models made by the older boys, which, with their finely carved propeller and rubber band motor will rise off the floor and circle the room. As in the early days of the radio the hope of the model builders was that of becoming wireless operators on ocean going steamships, and like Jack Binns, rescuing

by their dots and dashes the passengers of a vessel in distress; so today the builders of these tiny planes picture themselves high up among the clouds, sailing over oceans and carrying good will to distant countries.

Small Boys' Club

The boys have been doing mostly creative hand work without patterns or models and usually from materials brought from home, boxes, tin cans, spools, magazines. One group has worked out a little theatre in a big box in which they mount figures on sticks. Another group uses the same theatre for a "movie" made out of an old window shade with a story in pictures pasted on it. The "film" winds up by means of the handle taken from an old egg beater.

One boy made a grocery store out of a carton—with a counter—skylight, "electric" light fixtures, etc. Another boy made a tenement house with a water tank on the roof, an

evaporated milk can stuck up on lollypop sticks. As soon as these things are finished as much as possible in the first crude forms, the boys take them home and begin work on a better one. There is great enthusiasm in the work—and a decided spirit of adventure. A story or a game usually finishes the hour.

The Friday afternoon story hour around the log fire is open house for boys of all ages. Hot chocolate or toasted marshmallows—and a little chat about all sorts of things adds to the fun each Friday. When this story hour began in October the group was composed largely of newsboys who came only for stories. Tastes and inclinations were discovered—and most of them are now signed up in other activities.



A Finished Airplane



Printing in the Industrial Arts Shop



In the Gymnasium

HULL-HOUSE GYMNASIUM

Gymnasium instruction with the help of limited apparatus was given from the first years of Hull-House, but was not adequately provided for until 1893, when the present gymnasium was completed. A stage occupied the south end of the gymnasium, and it was used for audience room, theatre, ball room and concert room.

During the summer of 1900 the building was moved, enlarged, re-modeled, and equipped with new showers, a new locker room, running track, and an apparatus room. Since then it has been used exclusively as a gymnasium.

Men's and Boys' Classes All members are given a physical examination before entering classes. Classes for men and boys are divided as follows: Junior Boys, 10-12 years and 12-15 years; News Boys, 12-15 years; Working and High School Boys, 15-18 years. All men over 18 years are arranged in groups of thirty. Wednesday evening and Saturday evening are set aside for practice and contest games.

Athletic Contests Monthly athletic contests are held, in addition to the inter-class and inter-club league, in basket-ball, track, volley-ball and indoor base ball to determine the championship of the gymnasium.



Ready for Gym.

Hull-House athletes have, during the last few years, made a very good showing in the local athletic world. The basket-ball teams have won several city championships and inter-settlement championships, and have gathered in numerous trophies, cups, pennants and medals. The track athletes have carried off several honors for long distance runs and marathons, as well as for sprinting and running events.

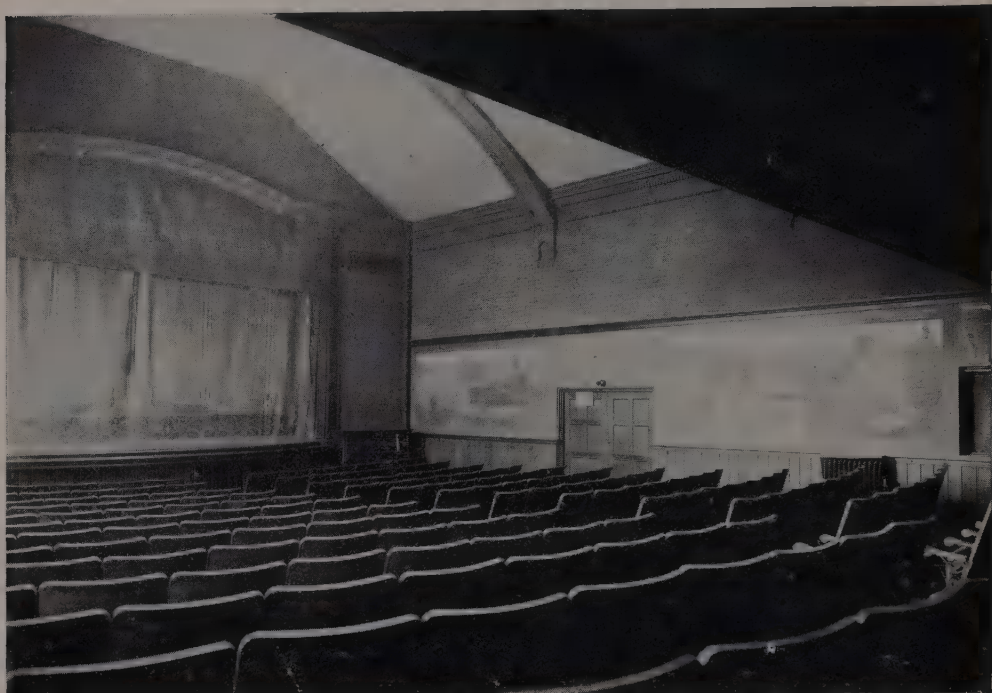
The wrestling team, composed principally of Greek-Olympic club members, has taken the highest honors in amateur wrestling in America.

Gymnasium
Staff

The athletics are in charge of Mr. Robert Hicks, with Andrew Kovach as assistant.



A Group of Greek Wrestlers—Hull-House Gymnasium



View of Hull-House Theatre—Mural Decorations—Tolstoy and Lincoln

HULL-HOUSE THEATER

A method of education which has been gradually used more and more at Hull-House is that of dramatics. The first dramas at Hull-House were produced by groups of young people in the gymnasium. Their success and educational value seemed to justify the erection of a well-equipped theatre.

Gradually the Hull-House Theatre has made a place for itself in the life of Chicago. A large number of children come regularly to the plays given by the children, and still another group may be counted upon for any performance presented at the Hull-House theatre. An excellent system of electric lighting has been placed upon the stage, which was presented by various dramatic clubs, as was the asbestos curtain. A scene shifter and an assistant are employed for each performance.

Hull-House Players

This pioneer of the dramatic organizations at Hull-House was under the direction of Laura Dainty Pelham for many years until her death at Hull-House in January, 1924. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization was celebrated in December, 1924, by many of the original company. There were reminiscences of the trip abroad made by the Hull-House Players in 1913, (which was financed with money earned by giving plays during 1912 and 1913) and felicitations of other organizations devoted to a higher drama.

It is impossible to give a list of the many productions of the Hull-House Players, which have averaged three a year for twenty-five years. During their earliest period they gave such plays as Gilbert's "Engaged" and Waldauer's "Fanchon, the Cricket." Later they gave a number of plays dealing with social questions. They were responsible for the first appearance in Chicago of such plays as "The Pillar of Society" by Ibsen,

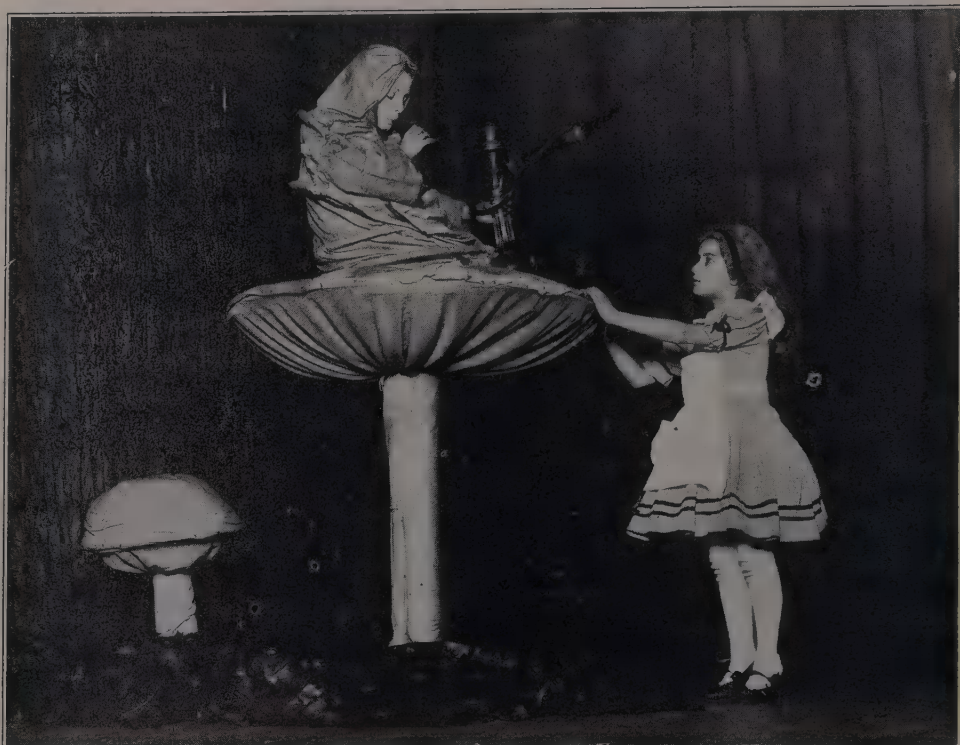
"The Devil's Disciple" by Shaw, "The Tragedy of Nan" by Masefield, "The Work-House Ward" of Lady Gregory and other Irish plays. During later years they have staged such plays as "Milestones" by Arnold Bennett, "The Fountain" by George Calderon, "Hindle Wakes" by Stanley Houghton, and "The Lower Depths" by Gorky.

They have recently given "The White Headed Boy" by Lennox Robinson, "The Square Peg", by George Kelley and "Loggerheads". The "Farmer's Wife" by Eden Phillpotts after a successful run at the Hull-House Theater was given in the Goodman Theater at the Art Institute and repeated several times for the benefit of special organizations. At present they are working under the direction of Morris J. C. Cooney with Evelyn Byron as business manager.

The Marionette Players The Marionette Players, director Miss de Nancrede, have with some exceptions, been members of the club for the past twenty-one years. The group ranges in age from twenty to thirty. As a result of weekly rehearsals they are able to give skillful and artistic productions of plays, such as: "As You Like It," "The Taming of the Shrew" by Shakespeare, "The Rivals" by Sheridan, "The Romancers" by Rostland, "The Land of Heart's Desire," by Yeats, "The Bourgeois Gentilhomme" by Moliere, "The Clod" by Beach, "Arms and the Man", "The Shewing up of Blanco Posnet" by Shaw, "The Mob" by Galsworthy, "The Night in an Inn," by Dunsany, "The Green Cockatoo" by Schnitzler, "The Sabine Women" by Adreyeff, "The Sunken Bell" by Hauptmann, "What



Bourgeois Gentilhomme



Alice in Wonderland

Every Woman Knows" by Barry, "Anna Christie" by O'Neill and "The Romantic Young Lady".

The Marionette Players help in the painting of the scenery, working out the lighting effects, and making of the costumes. In addition, those members of the groups who have had training in the Music School, provide the incidental music, in some instances of their own composition. Any money that is left after paying for the cost of producing the plays is spent on costumes and lighting equipment. In this way the Dramatic Department has acquired large numbers of costumes, and excellent lighting. The latter was greatly improved by an additional dimmer contributed last year by a member of a former dramatic club, and installed through the kindness of a friend of the Marionettes (Mr. J. J. Ryan) who contributed innumerable hours of skilled labor upon it. The club has been greatly strengthened and enriched this year by amalgamating with the Mignonette Club. It now numbers fifty members.

The Marionette Players are giving three plays this season, an old play "George Barnwell or the London Merchant" written in 1827 by George Lillo with a prologue arranged from "Nicholas Nickleby" by Nigel Playfair, the whole being entitled "When Crummels Playes." They have also given "The Harlequinade," by Granville Barker, and "Ice Bound" by Owen Davis.

The Mignonette Club The Mignonette Club has been meeting at Hull-House under the direction of Miss de Nancrede for sixteen years, many of the members having joined when they were four or five years old. The club has had a long and successful record to its credit. A reputation for giving charming and original parties, for having one of the best basket-ball

teams and for having produced delightfully, such plays as "Alice in Wonderland" the "Blue Bird" Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd", "Twelfth Night," "As You Like It," "The Rivals," "The Bourgeois Gentilhomme." "Treasure Island" and "If I Were King" were both dramatized by members of the Marionette Players. The club has combined this year with the Marionette Players.

The Pirouette Club The Pirouette Club, director Miss de Nancrede, is eleven years old. It is a social and dramatic organization, and the members, who are from sixteen to twenty years old, besides one rehearsal a week, meet for dancing on Saturday evenings and for basket-ball in the gymnasium on Sunday evenings. The club has given numerous fairy plays such as "Pinocchio" and "Hansel and Gretel" also a play of "Robin Hood." This year it is rehearsing "Midsummer Nights Dream" to be given in May. It is planning to repeat it as an out door performance at the Bowen Country Club for the benefit of the American Shakespere Foundation which is collecting funds to rebuild and endow the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-Upon-Avon.

JUNIOR DRAMATICS

It has been a uniform experience at Hull-House that training in dramatics has a high educational value, not only in making children more expressive, but in giving them decision and freedom in the use of English, which in the case of many of the children is not their native tongue. The plays are in the nature of a school exhibition, and are in no sense a violation of the child labor law. An effort is made to distribute the training among as many children as possible and care is also taken that rehearsals may not interfere with the health or school work of the performers. The result of this sort of training is an exact reversal of the exploitation which the child labor law was designed to prevent.

One year the experiment was tried of giving a play every Saturday afternoon, to which audiences of children were admitted for five cents. Seven little children's plays were given in succession, fifty-five different



Puss-in-Boots Deceiving the Rabbits

children taking part who were between five and fourteen years of age. An effort was thus made to protect any one child from too much effort.

The Harlequin Club This club has been meeting, under the direction of Miss de Nancrede, for five years. It is composed of sixty boys and girls from twelve to fourteen years of age. Like the Pirouette Club it meets for dancing every Saturday, has one rehearsal a week and plays basket ball every Sunday. The Harlequin Club has two basket ball teams, who have had a most successful season under their coach William di Giorgia, a member of the Pirouette Club. The Harlequin Club has given several successful performances of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs."

Children's Groups At present there are five other dramatic groups rehearsing once a week. Every Monday Anna Abrams a member of the Mignonette Club for many years, is rehearsing the Ballerino Club (age 10 years) in "The Princess and the Gooseherd."

The Tuesday group, under Agnes Davoren, a member of the Marionette Club, is rehearsing with members of the Harlequin Club (age 14 years,) "The Three Wishes."

The Wednesday group, under Miss Gertrude Smith is rehearsing members of the Punch and Judy Club (eight years old) in "Conrad and the Gooseherd."

The Thursday group, under the direction of Miss de Nancrede is rehearsing with the Harlequin Club in "Robin Hood and the Miller."



A Gypsy Boy in the Game Room

The Friday Group under Miss Wickwire is rehearsing with the Bal-
lerino Club in "The Princess and the Pixies."

Foreign Plays Another use of the theater lies in the opportunity it affords to the foreigners of the vicinity to present plays in their native tongues and to reveal to some extent life as it has presented itself to their own countrymen.

In the immediate vicinity of Hull-House is a large colony of Greeks, who often feel that their history and background are completely ignored by the Americans in Chicago and therefore welcome an opportunity to present Greek plays in the ancient text. Two classical plays were carefully staged by Miss Barrows, when several years ago the "Ajax" of Sophocles was a genuine triumph for the Greek colony.

**Foreign
Dramatic
Groups**

Among the foreign groups which stage dramatic performances in the Hull-House theater are the Abruzzi Dramatic Club, Astir Club, Carlton Players, Cicero Young Men's Club, De Leon Mexican Troupe, Hebrew Dramatic League, International Co-operative House, Irish Students' League, Italian Socialist Branch, Free State of Art Society Liberty Dramatic Club, Lithuanian Dramatic Chorus, Mourad Armenian Dramatic Association, Nietro Mexican Troupe, Reformed Hunchagist Armenian Society, Roderiguez Dramatic Troupe, Roma Liberty Club, Sophocles Dramatic Club, Ugend Dramatic Club, Vappas Theatrical Troupe, Vittoria Alfieri Club.

The plays and sketches given by these companies are very different in type—one act, three act, comedy, tragedy, ancient, modern. Some are chosen from the works of well-known dramatists. Some are the original productions of members of the casts. Most of them are given in foreign languages, and draw their corresponding nationalistic audiences. Any small financial proceeds which may result are usually devoted to the advancement of the organizations themselves. Quite frequently, however, a performance is undertaken as a benefit.

**Musical
Associations**

A few musical organizations hold occasional rehearsals or concerts at Hull-House. Among them are the International Association of Arts, Burte Singing Society, Bellini Philharmonica Orchestra, Russian Singing Society, Scalzetti's Orchestra, National Operatic Society. Several of the Russian and Lithuanian societies have made particular effort to give expression to the best music of their own best musicians.

DANCING CLASSES

Dancing classes have been maintained at Hull-House from the earliest days. The residents are increasingly convinced of the value of dancing as a recreative pleasure to young people engaged in the monotonous work of modern industry. A well regulated dancing party not only provides a substitute for the public dance halls, but is obviously a wholesome exercise and affords an outlet for the natural high spirits of youth.

**Open
Dance**

A social dance for the young people is held in Bowen Hall every Friday evening from eight to ten. A small admission is charged to cover the cost of the checking service and of the orchestra. The average attendance is about two hundred and fifty. It has been found that it adds to the success of the dance if the same person is in

charge each week, as that gives him a chance to know the young people more intimately, and to insist on a continued standard of conduct.

Childrens' Dancing Classes Every Saturday afternoon from 2:00 to 5:00 o'clock dancing classes are held in Bowen Hall conducted by Miss de Nancrede. Boys and girls come in club groups; the baby class of sixty children now the Punch and Judy Club is taught simple folk dances and Mother Goose Dances, composed and arranged specially for them by Miss Gertrude Smith and Miss de Nancrede. They are followed by the Ballerinos, the Harlequins and the Pirouettes. Each group contains about fifty children, the older of whom have attended for a number of years and whose younger brothers and sisters may be found in every group. From these children the members of the Junior Dramatic casts are recruited.

Girls' Dancing Class A class in dancing is held once a week for older girls, taught by a former club member who has achieved success in the art of dancing. Members of the class do not aspire to any fame but they are learning grace and poise which they would not acquire in any other way.

Fun Night Once a week boys and girls between the ages of fourteen and seventeen are invited to Bowen Hall to play. The idea is to invite those who do not belong to clubs and who are prevented by their work from coming to the afternoon clubs and classes. Active games, folk-dances, and a popular dance or two form the entertainment for the evening. As the group begins to develop a club spirit an organization is effected and new boys and girls are invited to share the fun-night.

Rhythms Miss Pearse, a teacher of the Olyek-Bentley-Motor-Mental Rhythms held a class every week for ten years. By means of fundamental exercises, based on relaxation, the body is free from tension of all kinds and later with this muscular freedom and control the children are able to definitely respond to the music, carrying the actual pitch of the melody and the mood of the composition. A second class of older children came later in the afternoon and in the evening a group of working girls. The effect of the training registers in the dramatic and dancing classes as well as in the music school. The class is at present conducted by Margaret Shea who has been a pupil of Miss Pearse for many years.

SOCIAL CLUBS

The Hull-House evening social clubs are self-governed groups of young people who organize and meet under the direction of volunteer leaders. Some of these leaders are residents of the House while others who are interested in young people and social development come from the city.

Various nationalities are represented including Italian, Greek, Lithuanian, Irish, Polish, Russian, Scotch, Mexican and Syrian. A rental charge is made each month for the use of the club room. Parties and dances are the most popular form of special activity. The nature of these functions often is very clever and original. A number of the clubs have a mother's night during the year.



View of Hull-House "Lecture Hall"—Used for Social Clubs

Hull-House Senior Council

Hull-House Senior Council is composed of two representatives from each club. These young people plan parties and dances for all the senior groups. There are about four or five of these Inter-Club activities each season usually at Hallowe'en, Christmas, February and a dinner dance in May as the final festivity.

The Silver Swords

This is one of the oldest social clubs at Hull-House. They are a group of young Jewish girls, who first came to the House as a sewing class. After two years they organized as a social club. They have had a varied range of activities, have given plays—held debates—had course of study in art appreciation, and lectures on a number of subjects—with always a generous sprinkling of parties, picnics and hikes. Most of them are now married and for two years the club has held a May party for the second generation.

The Gloomdodgers

These girls started their club ten years ago when the majority of them were in high school. They are always planning special events such as week-ends at Waukegan, and bridge parties. They have one business meeting a month, one handicraft meeting, one bridge party, and one evening for an educational meeting, usually with a resident of Hull-House as the speaker.

F. A. D.

F. A. D. is a social club of Italian girls and boys whose chief enjoyment on club evenings seems to be sitting and chatting around the fireplace, singing old songs, or playing games. They have had several

week-ends at Bowen Country Club, theatre parties, skating parties, and a trip to the circus. Of late there have been interesting discussions.

The Kismet Club Many of the members are no longer living in the immediate neighborhood but continue their club relationship. The outstanding function this year was the Christmas party given by the club members to children taken care of by the Mothers Pension department of the Juvenile Court.

Golden Age This is a club of Junior Italian girls who were formerly in afternoon classes. They are organized as a social club. They play games, have folk dances and sing. The girls had a Christmas party for which they made favors and decorations. They entertained a club of boys and may eventually organize as a mixed group since they entertain the boys or are entertained by them about twice a month.

Girl Scouts The Jane Addams Troop of Girl Scouts was founded in the fall of 1925 under the direction of Jeannette F. Stetson, Dorothy Keyser and Mary Rabson. After learning their tenderfoot requirements and the Scout law of Honor, Loyalty, Friendship, Cheerfulness, Courtesy, Obedience and Truth they turned to the task of earning their uniforms. The Girl Scout bazaar in 1926 solved this problem. Their first honors were won in First Aid and Home Nursing. Recently four girls won merit badges for Art work. Now in the 1927-28 season the Troop enlarged by consolidation with another Troop is enthusiastically learning the numerous branches of Home Making, Woodcraft, and Health Winning.

Columbian Society Composed of seventy-five young Italians who meet the first Sunday evening of each month for serious study and discussion. They have occasional lectures on art, literature and science; and are desirous of elevating the intellectual tone of Italian groups in Chicago. Their discussions are carefully prepared.

The Delta Rho Tau Club This is a club of Italian girls ranging in age from seventeen to twenty-one. The evenings consist mostly in playing games, card games and other types, frequently ending with dancing. The girls are much interested in making handkerchiefs and scarfs, using gypsy dyes.

Question Marks A new Senior Club of girls organized as a social group who are now rehearsing a play to be given for their friends.

Nightingales The Nightingales is a social club of girls of early High School age. They were organized two years ago as an afternoon sewing group. Last year it became an evening club and divided its interest between indoor baseball and games, dancing and week-end hikes.

Modernettes This is a mixed social group of thirty members, girls and boys from sixteen to twenty years of age all of whom are at work. They are fond of singing, but carry on various activities.

Utopia Social Club This club was organized in November 1927 with fifteen to twenty Medill High School students. The group meets weekly and is interested in dramatics and debating.



Boys' Club in the Foreground, Bowen Hall, Gymnasium, Theatre and Smith Hall

Collegiate Club

This is a junior girls' club, ages fourteen to sixteen, Bohemian, Polish and Italian. Once a month the girls invite boys for a social. They prepare for elaborate parties on Hallowe'en, Christmas and Valentine's day.

Valeda Club

This is a new group of Senior Girls organized as a sewing club. They have a business meeting once a month and embroider and sew at the other three meetings. One of the members plays the piano very well and the girls sing as they sew.

White Eagles

A group of young boys from Sangamon Street district. This Club was organized in the fall of 1927 and meets once each week. It is composed of several nationalities. The Club does not follow a regular program but varies its activities.

The Swastika Club

These young men and women have been meeting together since 1923, and have had some very enjoyable times together. During the year they have spent week-ends at Waukegan, have given several dances, visited and entertained clubs from other settlements and given parties at Christmas to children.

Lafalot

Some of the girls in this club have been meeting for the past ten years and came to Hull-House in the children's classes before that time. Many of them are married and meet regularly in each others homes, having only their larger functions at Hull-House.

**Staff for
Evening
Social
Clubs**

The evening Social Clubs are in charge of Miss Marion Lang with many volunteer assistants among whom are Miss Birmingham, Mrs. Burgoon, Mrs. Hicks, Miss Bogart, Miss Wallace, Miss Levy, Miss Sytz, Miss Eastment, Mrs. Kirkland, Miss Sally Jones, Miss Hanna, Miss Heino, Miss Engels and others.

**Eleanora Duse
Dramatic Club**

The "Circolo Filodrammatico Eleanora Duse" is composed of Italian men and women from 18 to 50 years of age. The meetings are held every Wednesday evening and the activities are mainly for "scacciapen, sicri" pleasures. In the weekly program, refreshments are served and dancing and games are held. Italian and English plays are given, the proceeds of which are divided between charity and the club



An Entrance to Hull-House Quadrangle Showing Jane Club Beyond



Reception Room—Hull House

expenses. This club was founded by Mr. Hector Toniatti who directs the activities.

JANE CLUB

The Jane Club, a co-operative boarding club for young women, was established in 1891. The club has been, from the beginning, self-governing, the officers being elected by the members from their own number, and serving six months gratuitously. The two offices of treasurer and steward require a generous sacrifice of leisure time and also demand genuine ability from those holding them. The weekly dues, with an occasional small assessment, have met all current expenses of rent, service, food, and heat. There are various circles within the club for social and intellectual purposes and the atmosphere of the house is one of comradeship rather than of thrift. The Jane Club, twenty-five years ago, moved into a house built expressly for its use. This provides bedroom space for thirty members (twenty-four of them in single rooms), with a library, a living-room and a dining-room large enough to use for social gatherings. The rent paid by the club to Hull-House serves as part of the endowment fund.

STATION 10 POSTOFFICE

For many years Station 10 of the Chicago Postoffice has been located at Hull-House. It was applied for in the first instance because many foreigners of the vicinity who sent money to their relatives at home through money brokers and unauthorized agents, were often subjected to

great loss and hardship. Occasionally \$1,500 in foreign money orders are sent in one day and the average is above \$600 daily. In addition to the full equipment of a sub-station, ■ parcels post and ■ postal savings bank have been added. Miss McManus and Miss Winifred McManus are in charge.

DOOR SERVICE

Closely allied with the social organizations of the House is the reception of the many people at the front door. During the day this office is in charge of Miss Sullivan and Miss Newman. In the evening the residents are in charge, and on Saturdays residents receive those who wish to visit the House. The demands during the twenty-four hours are constant and as varied as possible.

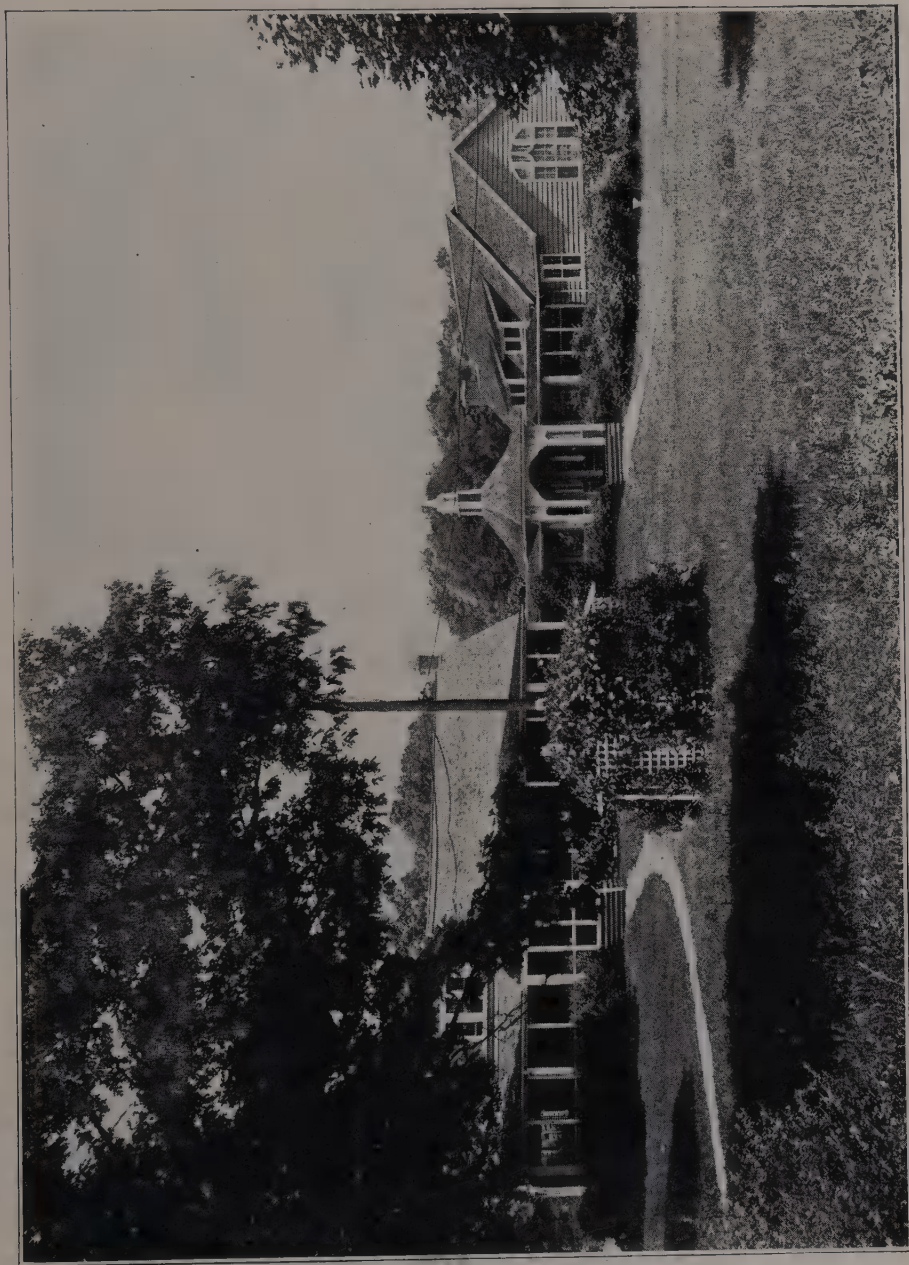
Every evening the large reception hall is filled with groups of people in informal social gatherings and with those who are waiting to register for classes. Through the service on the door it is possible to form many neighborhood friendships and affiliations.

COFFEE HOUSE

The Coffee House was opened in 1893 on the basis of a public kitchen, modeled after the New England Kitchen of Boston. The sale of cooked foods has been maintained during the years, and every noon many orders of soup and coffee and hot meat sandwiches are carried out into the neighborhood factories. From the very first year, however, the restaurant aspect of the Coffee House developed rapidly, until it has become something of a social center to the neighborhood. Business men from the ad-



Hull-House Coffee House Showing Drinking Fountain and Reading Room Beyond



The Commons and Goosefellow Hall—Bowen Country Club

jacent factories and school teachers from the nearest public schools use it constantly, as do the social clubs in connection with their party refreshments and banquets. It is also a great convenience to the residents of Hull-House, the directors of clubs, and the teachers of evening classes. The Coffee House has been self-sustaining from the beginning, although not always able to pay an adequate rental to Hull-House. At times it also furnishes luncheons and dinners to a large variety of organizations such as the monthly meeting of the Social Service Forum, of the Juvenile Protective Association and of the Society of Friends with occasional meetings of the Urban League, or Sororities, of Girl Scout Leaders, of the Woman's Trade Union League and many others.

JOSEPH T. BOWEN COUNTRY CLUB

In March, 1912, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, long a trustee of Hull-House, presented to Hull-House Association, seventy-two acres of land on a ridge overlooking Lake Michigan north of Waukegan, as a memorial to her husband.

The seventy-two acres of land situated along the Sheridan Road consists of wooden knolls and contain a transverse ravine of much beauty. On the forty acres south is an old homestead with its orchard, garden and open fields; to the east is a highpoint of land lying between two ravines wooded with white birch trees and overlooking the lake. Mrs. Bowen has endowed the club so that the services of a trained gardener may always be had and its beauty assured.

The club is thirty-five miles from Chicago, accessible on the Northwestern road, by a combination of trollies and also by boat. Through the courtesy of the Northwestern road the children are given free transportation.

The farm house which affords rooms for a caretaker and a dozen guests, is heated by a furnace and thus made available for winter use.

Other buildings have been erected for a summer colony. The central one, called the Commons, contains an ample kitchen and a dining



Sketching at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club

room opening upon a broad screened piazza, and the space upstairs occupied by fourteen beds. A cottage housing thirty girls was erected as a memorial to Orrea W. Lansing by her son and daughter, and another very attractive cottage was built and designed for the use of the children of the Hull-House Music School. A house given by Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, plastered and fitted for winter use cares for thirty people. The original garden has been enlarged for vegetable and flower beds. A half acre of small fruits make a generous return and a circular swimming-pool surrounded with shrubs and vines, adds greatly to the charm of the place as well as to the pleasure of the children.

The farm house is used by week-end parties throughout the year; The Hull-House Players, Jane Club, Hull-House Woman's Club, Italian Woman's Club, The Marionettes, Kismets, Swatiskas, Gloomdodgers and other social groups connected with Hull-House spend there an average of two week-ends a year.

The Rosenwald cottage, almost continuously open from May 1st to November 1st, is occupied by convalescents, by mothers with little children who have been ordered into the country and by many other groups.

For several years the Woman's Trade Union League has held its annual conference at the Bowen Country Club defraying its own expenses of board and lodging, as have various other organizations during the early spring and again in autumn when the club is not fully occupied.

These include student bodies from the University of Chicago as well as from the Northwestern University, the members of the Chicago Recreational School who spend two weeks every spring and the Woman's City Club Auxiliary. The Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association spends ten days each year there.



Swimming Pool at the Bowen Country Club

Conferences are held such as the Institute for Boys and Girls Workers, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. groups, the Girl Scout Leaders of Chicago, The Urban League and others.

**Summer
Activities**

During the vacation months of July and August, all the houses are completely filled: mothers with little children in the Rosenwald cottage, and school girls in the three remaining cottages, and forty boys with two directors occupying Camp French fitted with a reception room and apparatus for open showers, which is situated on a knoll near the lake and across the ravine from the other buildings.

The group of little boys have a complete cottage of their own near the swimming pool. It is called Hutchinson Cottage in memory of Charles L. Hutchinson long a trustee of Hull-House. The small boys have twice received the prize for the best cottage housekeeping. On one occasion they gave a party for their mothers who were much astonished at the neatness and order which prevailed.

The occupants of all the houses meet in the Commons for meals.



In the Ravine at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club



Riding "Spark Plug" at the Joseph T. Bowen Country Club

The little children have small tables and special food on the piazza and the others occupy the dining-room. The tables are served by young waitresses, who vie with each other in arranging the flowers and in serving properly. The meals are social gatherings for young and old, and after supper each evening there are games on the piazza and the lawn, in which the mothers are as eager to join as the children.

The educational and recreational activities of the children are in charge of Miss Thora Lund with a group of six volunteers, largely college girls. A bulletin board posted each morning on one of the trees, contains the day's program—games and basket ball contests, swimming and trampings for the mornings, after the noon-day meal come lessons at the rough tables under the trees in some handicraft such as basket-weaving, photography of grasses and leaves, sewing or sketching, followed by a hayrack ride and supper on the beach. The children utilize their winter training to give musicals and outdoor theatricals to each other, improvising with much pleasure a fairy tale requiring a glen or a dryad tree.

Goodfellow Hall is connected by a covered pergola to the Commons, making it possible to plan evening entertainments, irrespective of weather.

A nurse who lives in the little hospital cottage holds daily clinics for aching teeth and cut fingers, and supervises the special feeding for the babies.

Playgrounds and Small Parks

In the summer of 1893, Mr. William Kent very generously loaned to Hull-House the use of a piece of land on Polk Street for a public playground, which was maintained for a number of years with Officer Murray in charge. The Small Parks Commission took over the care of the ground in the spring of 1906, and placed three attendants in charge. For four years it was filled to overflowing with the children

of the neighborhood, and in March, 1910, the apparatus was moved to a new playground attached to the Dante School. The West Side Park Commissioners have established a playground in connection with the Andrew Jackson School, five blocks west of Hull-House.

Day Nursery The humanitarian activities of Hull-House grew naturally as an attempt was made to respond to the simple needs of the neighborhood. On this basis a day nursery was opened in the spring of 1891, first in a small cottage on Ewing Street and later in a building called the Children's House, which was built with special references to the need of the Day Nursery and Kindergarten. In 1908 the Hull-House Day Nursery was moved into a commodious new building which was erected by Mr. R. T. Crane as a memorial to his wife Mary Crane, and was presented to Hull-House.

Mary Crane Nursery This day nursery was conducted for eighteen years by the United Charities of Chicago. The building accommodated one hundred children throughout the day and provision was made for a laundry, sewing-room, and a domestic equipment, where the most untutored and bewildered mothers received rudimentary instruction in the methods of American housekeeping. There was also a playroom for school children whose mothers did not reach home until long after school closes. A baby dispensary, where the care of children was taught and sick babies cared for, was maintained throughout the years.

Open Air School An open air school for delicate children was opened in November 1909, upon the roof of the Mary Crane Nursery, under the auspices of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund. The roof was equipped with a school-room, in charge of a public school teacher, with open tents for sleeping. It was removed in the early spring of 1920 to the



Work and Play in the Nursery School

neighboring Dante School. The children returned every week to the nursery for their nutrition classes and gradually the plan was evolved for a general health center.

MARY CRANE NURSERY SCHOOL

The Mary Crane Nursery School, established in 1925 is an experiment in the education of the pre-school child and an endeavor to combine parental education and child education.

Its aim is to help mothers recognize, meet and solve their problems in child care and behavior, and thus jointly with them to lay the foundations of character, by the development of proper habits of right living at home and at school. From the viewpoint of mental hygiene it is a preventive measure, in that it seeks to give each child a wholesome outlook upon the attitude toward life, devoid of the harrassing torments of fear, worry and the feeling of inferiority in various situations.

The school is under the direction of the **National Kindergarten and Elementary College affiliated with the Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois.** It has a staff consisting of a director, two teachers, and a group of student teachers. The aim is to furnish as ideal an environment for two groups of children ages two to four, and four to six, respectively, as would be found in a well-ordered and well-regulated home, so that the functioning of proper physical, mental, emotional and social habits is possible in an atmosphere of freedom and among social contemporaries.

The arrangement and equipment of the rooms are so devised that the characteristic tendencies of each group might be satisfied; the individualistic and manipulative play of the younger group and the creative and social play of the older group. A play court equipped with suitable apparatus joins the school which invites all kinds of healthful activities.

The school operates on an all-day schedule following as nearly as possible a normal routine for a happy, healthy child, of physical care and cleanliness, proper feeding, recreation and outside play, relaxation and sleep. The educational activities—music, song, rhythm, painting, manual arts and story, arise out of the natural interests and situations created by individual and by social play. Careful records are kept of the habit formations and educational activities of each child. The Nursery School retains that characteristic of the Day Nursery which cares for the child of the working mother. Recommendations for enrollment are made by the Mary Crane District of the United Charities.

Parental Education

Parental Education is conducted through personal conferences, social calls in the home, a weekly class and visits to the Nursery School by the mothers. The activities of the weekly class are cooking and sewing. Song and folk dancing follow the class hour. Incidentally the mothers are taught English as they participate in all these activities. They also learn the songs which are later used by mother and child in the home.

Nursery School Graduates

A class is conducted on Saturday morning for the children who have left Mary Crane Nursery School and are now enrolled in the Public School. Manual Arts for the boys—making of doll clothes for the girls are prominent activities, with song and story.

**Cooperation
in Mary
Crane
Building**

To meet the different needs of the child attendant upon such a project the activities of the school have been merged with the activities of five other social agencies all of them with branch offices in the Mary Crane Building.

The physical health of the children in the school is taken care of by the **Infant Welfare Society of Chicago**. Their physician gives all physical examinations and makes recommendations for remedial and corrective measures; their dietician has in charge the nutritional program in both home and school and the direction of the class in cooking for the mothers. This society also furnishes a violet ray machine for the treatment of under and malnourished cases. The Infant Welfare Department of the **Chicago Board of Health** provides a dental clinic. The **Elizabeth McCormick Memorial** conducts the follow-up nutrition work in the homes of the children after they leave the Nursery School. The **United Charities of Chicago** provides social case histories and does social work in the home. The **Pre-School Branch of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research** provides psychologists to make mental measurements and conducts a behavior clinic where behavior problems are diagnosed and treated.

In order that the organizations giving service to the children in the Mary Crane Nursery School may integrate their varied activities, joint staff conferences are held once a week by the Pre-School Branch of the Institute of Juvenile Research with representatives from the four co-operating agencies and with Hull-House also participating.

**PRE-SCHOOL BRANCH OF THE
ILLINOIS INSTITUTE FOR JUVENILE RESEARCH**

Many requests for assistance in the pre-school field had been coming to Dr. Herman Adler, Director of the Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research from all parts of the State. When the new plans for the Mary Crane



The Test

Building included an experimental nursery school, it seemed a logical arrangement to establish at Mary Crane a **Pre-School Branch** of the Institute to develop a program of research and service in nursery schools and to function as a clinical center for children of pre-school age. The Pre-School Branch of the Institute was opened in December, 1925, with Miss Ethel Kawin as Director and with an adequate staff of assistants.

The Mary Crane Branch of the Institute functions as a mental health center for pre-school children in many parts of Chicago and its suburbs. A service similar to that given to the Mary Crane Nursery School is given to the children in the Franklin Public School Nursery and the Winnetka Public School Nursery in cooperation with the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund which has charge of the physical health program in these schools.

Several pre-school clinics, where young children with personality or behavior difficulties may be brought for examination, study and treatment, are maintained by the Pre-School Branch of the Institute with headquarters at Mary Crane. These clinics also represent the integrated work of several social agencies, the Infant Welfare Society and the United Charities cooperating in the projects.

In an adequate mental health program it is essential that the work of the various agencies dealing with the child and his family be integrated. Plans should be made with reference to "the total child in the total situation" and all the efforts of the community to further the development of the child should be made on a thoroughly consistent and united basis.

MARY CRANE STATION OF THE INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

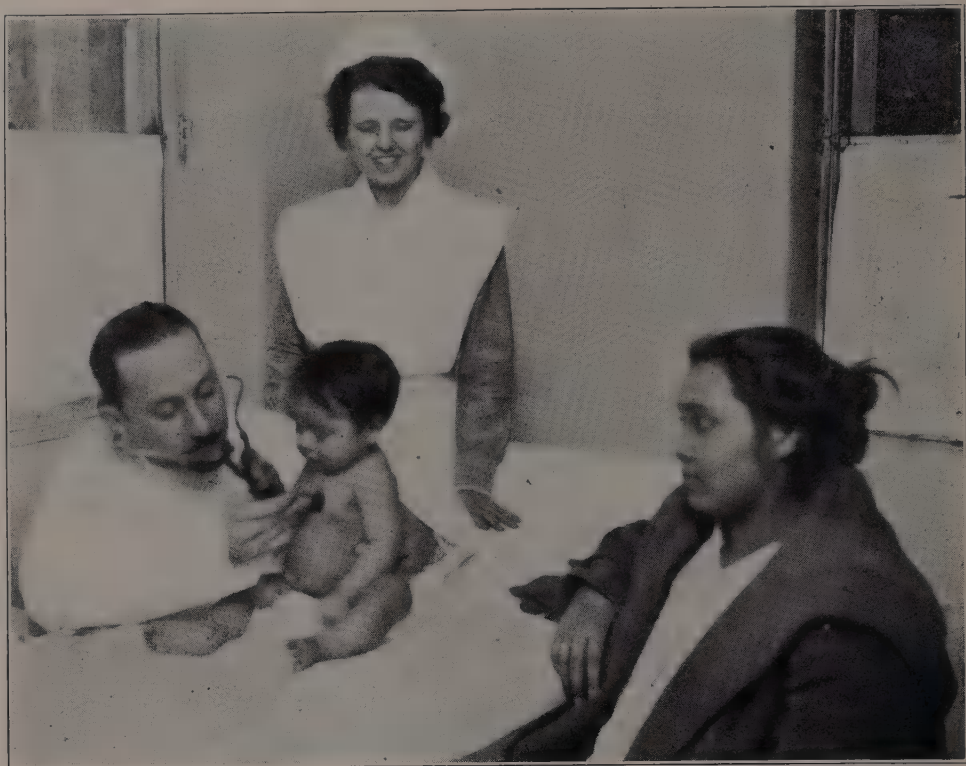
The Mary Crane Station of the Infant Welfare Society was one of the first ten stations developed in the first year of the Society's reorganization. Here, as in other stations, Infant Welfare is responsible for the health of well children, and last year cared for five hundred fifty-nine babies of the neighborhood. To quote from a recent report:

"Because of the fact that we have in this neighborhood a death rate which is more than twice as high as our general rate among the babies we care for, we have been intensifying the work done in this district. With an average of six hundred artificial sunlight treatments given each month we should be able to bring these babies some of the sunshine that Chicago lacks in all of our districts. Conferences are available twice a week for consultation with the doctor, and two nurses are assigned to do the followup district work of education.

The infant program at Mary Crane Station is sponsored by the Glencoe Center of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Infant Welfare Society.

Work with the older children, the children from two to six years, was undertaken in February, 1926. Here again we have an opportunity of carrying on the initial instruction that is given mothers concerning their babies, keeping them well until they are turned over to the school authorities at school age. This work has been made possible through cooperation with the United Charities.

One of the interesting phases of the development of the work has been the health supervision of the children in the Nursery School."



A Clinic—Infant Welfare Society

**Elizabeth
McCormick
Memorial
Fund**

The Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund which for many years has been most cooperative with Hull-House undertakings conducts a weekly nutrition class for the older brothers and sisters of the children enrolled in the nursery school and provides health supervision for these children as well as for the children over six who have left the nursery school. Once a month the children in the neighborhood who are cared for by the United Charities as well as special children belonging to Hull-House organizations are weighed and examined by the Elizabeth McCormick Fund.

**Cooperation
with the
Chicago
Board of
Health**

For several years the Chicago Board of Health has maintained a Dental Clinic in the Mary Crane Building to which children are sent by the School Nurses of the vicinity as well as by the health organizations occupying the building.

INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH

An investigation into conditions is often a preliminary step toward the reforms a settlement attempts to inaugurate in a neighborhood that for many reasons has failed to keep pace with the rest of the city. The moral energy of the community is aroused only when the people become conscious of the neighborhood deficiencies and realize that they may become part of those general movements which make for reform.

It was an indirect result of a careful investigation into the sweating system that resulted in the first factory law for Illinois, which dealt

largely with the conditions of the sweat-shop and the regulation of the age at which a child might be permitted to work. Mrs. Kelly, who was then a resident of Hull-House, was appointed the first factory inspector with a deputy and a force of twelve inspectors. Hull-House has naturally been most eager that the child labor law should be enforced, and residents have, from time to time, made supplementary investigations, looking toward an extension of the law or its more effective enforcement. A housing investigation, under the auspices of the City Homes Association, was carried on from Hull-House in 1901.

In 1902 an investigation was made on the spread of typhoid fever in the neighborhood in relation to the ineffective sewage disposal and the living typhoid bacilli found on the bodies of flies; also an investigation regarding the spread of tuberculosis in infected houses. The work carried on by Hull-House and by other organizations against the illegal sale of cocaine was for many years greatly handicapped by the weakness and inadequacy of the existing laws against such sale. A new state law has greatly helped the situation.



In a Sweat Shop—30 Years Ago

Contributions to the Survey Graphic Hull-House residents have contributed to two recent special numbers of the Survey Graphic, one in October 1927 on the Gypsies and a later one on Mexico. In the first one, two articles by Hull-House residents were founded upon a study of the gypsies on Halsted Street—said to be the largest gypsy winter colony in the United States. Both were illustrated by etchings made by Miss Norah Hamilton of Hull-House. Several residents contributed to the number on Mexico with drawings and etchings by another resident, Morris Topschevsky.

A Study of Mexicans in Chicago Miss A. E. Jones, a graduate of the University of Texas who has taken graduate courses at the University of Mexico and speaks Spanish very fluently has been living at Hull-House during the winter while she has been investigating the Mexicans in Chicago for the Local Community Research Committee of the University of Chicago. The following paragraphs are quoted from Miss Jones report:

"The Mexicans in Chicago are largely concentrated in three rather well defined neighborhoods. The oldest and perhaps the most congested is the Hull-House district; the neighborhood in the vicinity of 47th and Ashland and in South Chicago; all of them have their own restau-

rants, grocery stores, pool halls, and in the Hull-House neighborhood and in South Chicago, churches in which religious services are conducted in Spanish.

"The Mexicans in the Hull-House evening classes for the most part are natives of the states of Michoan, Jalisco and Guanajuato. In reaching Chicago they have entered by all the southern ports, and have worked as far north and west as Wyoming and California and as far East as Pennsylvania. Track work has been the major occupation, but miners, electricians, clerks and chauffeurs are found among the membership of the classes.

"The Mexicans have been found to be eager for educational advantages. The teachers' impression of the children is that they are bright, musical, adept with hand work, and very courteous in their school relationships. Visits in March 1928 to the three public and the two parochial schools in the neighborhood showed a present enrollment of 565 Mexican children. In Dante School where there are five rooms for truant boys it was found that a Mexican child had never been in the truant rooms. The adults are very anxious to attend night schools. It was found that Mexicans had enrolled in sixteen of the twenty-seven Chicago Public Night Schools."

Mrs Gertrude Howe Britton, long a Hull-House resident, published a valuable pamphlet in 1925 "Our Mexican Patients in Central Free Dispensary" in which it is stated that altho it was found that the Mexicans are living in overcrowded conditions and in the poorest localities and



A Mexican Siesta by Morris Topchevsky of Hull-House

susceptible to the usual communicable diseases, yet they are docile, easy to deal with and keep themselves and their homes unusually clean for the conditions under which they live."

**Co-operation
with the
United
Charities**

The residents of Hull-House were identified with the early efforts that resulted in the formation of the Bureau of Charities in Chicago. The immediate district is in charge of a superintendent who lives at Hull-House with her headquarters in the Mary

Crane Nursery.

The district is staffed with six case workers and an office force of three who speak both Italian and Spanish.

**Eugenics
Center**

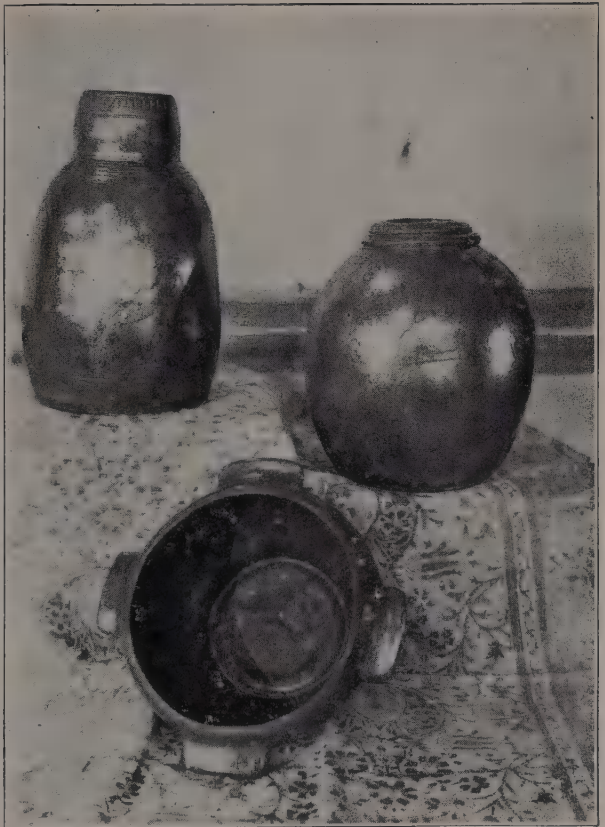
Open one day a week from one to three o'clock, for consultation with parents as to spacing of children and other problems in married life.

The Centre is under the direction of Dr. Rachelle Yarros, medical director of a Committee of which Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter is chairman.

**Juvenile
Protective
Association
of Chicago**

The central office of the Juvenile Protective Association is at 816 South Halsted street in one of the Hull-House buildings. As its name indicates, its purpose is to afford protection to the children and young people of the city and to remove as far as possible

the temptations and dangers that carelessness and exploitation places about them. Owing to the location of the office and to a constant cooperation, Hull-House is able to turn over to the Association many cases with which it formerly dealt, such as securing legal protection for helpless girls; locating runaway boys and girls; assisting parents and children in homes broken by poverty, desertion, immorality, cruelty; complaints concerning dance halls, the sale of liquor, vice, and many other community conditions. That the work of the Association is constantly growing and fills a genuine need in the city is demonstrated in the fact that 3,167 complaints were received in 1927 and 2,573 were cared for, these representing individual problems of children, young people,



Pottery from Hull-House Shops

families as well as community conditions which contribute to crime and delinquency.

The Director has long been a resident of Hull-House which has been an important factor in its sustained cooperation.

**Immigrants'
Protective
League**

For the last seven years, the Immigrants' Protective League has maintained its office at 824 S. Halsted Street, in one of the Hull-House buildings. It was organized twenty years ago in order to "apply the civic, social and philanthropic resources of the city to the needs of foreigners in Chicago, to protect them from exploitation, to cooperate with the Federal, State and Local authorities and with similar organizations in other localities, and to protect the right of asylum in all proper cases". For two years, from 1919 to 1921, it was merged with the Immigrants' Commission of Illinois, in the State Department of Registration and Education. It is now again a social agency maintained by private contributions.

The volume of immigration, has been greatly reduced since the new restrictive immigration policy went into effect. The very quota laws themselves, however, have created new emergencies among the foreign born population. The processes of immigration and emigration, involving the execution of formal, technical documents, are far more complicated since the War. Special services are still needed in problems met by newly arrived immigrants, as well as those met by the foreign born residents of Chicago whose relatives are about to join them in this country, or who are seeking to qualify for naturalization and citizenship in the United States. The organization maintains a staff of workers who speak at the present time, twelve foreign languages. One evening a week, a representative of the Legal Aid Bureau receives clients during the office hour of the League, and thereby makes possible a direct correlation of the work of the two organizations.

The Immigrants Protective League maintains a close connection with the work of the Settlement itself, expecting to assume the responsibility for immigration



A New Citizen—A Sketch by Hugo Hansen of the Hull-House Studio

difficulties encountered by those seeking information or advice at Hull-House and in turn, regarding as one of its special opportunities, the introduction of foreign born to the educational and recreational activities of the settlement. Directors of the League during most of its existence—Miss Grace Abbott, Miss Iris Woods and the present director Mrs. Kenneth Rich—have been residents of Hull-House.

**Practical
Housekeeping
Center**

Fifteen years ago an apartment was opened opposite the Jane Club, to be used as a model in homemaking. This practical house-keeping center was the pioneer of others which are now connected with the public schools under the auspices of the Association of Housekeeping Centers. It maintains classes in housekeeping, cooking and laundry-work, for children in the afternoons and for working-girls in the evenings.

**Music
Extension
Committee**

Hull-House, like several other Chicago settlements and neighborhood centers, has for the last three years co-operated with the Symphony Orchestra and the City Club Committee on Music Extension in promoting the popular concerts given by the great orchestra. Tickets for these delightful "civic-artistic" concerts are sold at Hull-House, and residents have shown a keen interest in the success of this admirable feature of the city's musical activities.



Hull-House Quadrangle

**Relation to
the Chicago
School of
Civic and
Philanthropy**

This school, which was the result of Dr. Graham Taylor's courageous effort to maintain in Chicago a center for practical as well as professional training in civic, social and philanthropic work has become a graduate school of the University of Chicago. The friendly relations of both its faculty and students with the settlements of Chicago are continued.

**The Recreation
Training
School of
Chicago**

The School was established in response to the call for trained leadership in the municipal recreation centers, settlements and similar institutions throughout the country, and its unique course of training has kept pace with the rapid development in the recreation field.

One of the most interesting aspects of the training is the provision for field work, whereby the training students lead clubs and classes in the various settlements in which many of them live.

It has occupied rooms at Hull-House for a number of years but in the Fall of 1927 became incorporated with Northwestern University and is now carried on in the University buildings in Evanston and on the McKinlock campus in Chicago.

**Visiting
Nurses'
Association
of Chicago**

The nurses of the immediate vicinity receive their telephone calls and meet daily at an office established in one of the Hull-House buildings where their supplies are also kept, and where they meet with the district supervisor.

**Public
Services**

From the beginning a constant effort has been made to hand over to public authority as many of the activities that Hull-House had initiated as was found practicable. Three shower baths had been maintained in the basement of the House for the use of the neighborhood, and they afforded some experience and argument for the erection of the first public bath-house in Chicago which was built on a neighboring street and opened under the care of the Department of Health.

Hull-House has always held its activities lightly, as it were, in the hollow of its hand, ready to give them over to others; for there is among the residents a distrust of the institutional and a desire to be free for experiment and the initiation of new enterprises.

So far as Hull-House residents have been identified with public offices, it has been in the attempt both to interpret the needs of the neighborhood to public bodies and to identify the neighborhood energies with civic efforts. This has been true of one resident as a member of the State Board of Charities, with the work of two residents as members of the Chicago School Board, and with the efforts of other residents in their official connection with the Juvenile Court of Cook County, the Health Department of the City of Chicago, The Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium, The Illinois Institute for Juvenile Research, The Department of Public Welfare of Cook County, The Illinois Department of Labor, and various other public positions. Three residents of Hull-House have been appointed to membership upon official commissions of the League of Nations.

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